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ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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6/ This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-seventh session (see A/47/PV.105).

7/ This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-seventh session (see A/47/PV.98).

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8/ At its 97th plenary meeting, on 16 March 1993, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/223 and, *inter alia*, recalling its resolution 46/240 of 22 May 1992 wherein it decided that the special accounts for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador should be merged, decided to delete item 134 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (A/48/50). The subsequent items have been renumbered accordingly. This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-seventh session.

9/ This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-seventh session (see A/47/PV.99).

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10/ This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-seventh session (see resolution 47/224 B of 16 March 1993).

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 16 February 1993 (A/48/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 23 July 1993 (A/48/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/48/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-eighth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 21 September 1993, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bulgaria

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 11/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

11/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

/...

At its forty-seventh session, 12/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Burundi, China, Kenya, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation and United States of America (decisions 47/301 A and B). At that session, the first and second reports of the Credentials Committee were issued as documents A/47/517 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the Office among the following States:

(a) African States;

12/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/47/517 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 47/301;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.1.

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 13/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

13/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 47/302;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.1.

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 14/

14/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 47/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/47/PV.1, A/SPC/47/SR.1, A/C.2/47/SR.1, A/C.3/47/SR.1, A/C.4/47/SR.1, A/C.5/47/SR.1, A/C.6/47/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

/...

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 15/

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

15/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 47/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.2.

At its forty-seventh session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/47/436 and Corr.1) without discussion (decision 47/404).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 16 February 1993 (A/48/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session (A/48/150) will appear on 23 July 1993.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/48/200) will be issued on 27 August 1993.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

16/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/436 and Corr.1;

(b) Decision 47/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.43.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/48/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly [17]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

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[17] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/47/50;

(b) Annotated list: A/47/100;

(c) Provisional agenda: A/47/150;

(d) Supplementary list: A/47/200;

(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/47/1 and Add.1;

(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/47/250 and Add.1-6;

(g) Agenda: A/47/251 and Corr.1 and Add.1-8;

(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/47/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-8;

(i) Annotated agenda: A/47/100/Add.1;

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9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-seventh session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/47/PV.4-30), during which 138 speakers took the floor. 18/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 1/

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out

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(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/47/409 and Add.1 and 2;

(k) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/456;

(l) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/485 and A/47/861;

(m) Draft resolution: A/47/L.1 and Add.1;

(n) Resolution 47/1;

(o) Decisions 47/401, 47/402, 47/403 A to C;

(p) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/47/SR.1-7;

(q) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.2, 3, 7, 13, 19, 26, 40, 68, 69, 90, 94, 95, 96 and 98.

18/ At the forty-sixth session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 138 speakers took the floor.

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the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-seventh session, 19/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/407).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/48/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

In June 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping" (A/47/277-S/24111) for the consideration of the Members of the United Nations pursuant to the statement adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992. The General Assembly considered the report under agenda item 10, and the report was extensively discussed in the general debate of the Assembly. In November 1992, the President of the Assembly established an informal open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report.

At its forty-seventh session, 19/ the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters" (resolution 47/120). By that resolution, the Assembly decided to discuss and consider other proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace". Accordingly, the informal open-ended working group continued its work during 1993.

19/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 10):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1), A/47/277-S/24111 and A/47/965-S/25944;

(b) Special report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/47/386;

(c) Draft resolution: A/47/L.50;

(d) Resolution 47/120;

(e) Decision 47/407;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.31, 32, 37, 38, 46, 47 and 91.

On 15 June 1993, the Secretary-General issued a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/965-S/25944), informing Member States of the United Nations of the action that the Secretary-General had taken or was taking in response to Assembly resolution 47/120 and the Presidential statements of the Security Council (S/24728, S/24872, S/25036, S/25184, S/25344, S/25493 and S/25696).

11. Report of the Security Council 1/

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

At its forty-seventh session, 20/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1992 (decision 47/470).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993, Supplement No. 2 (A/48/2).

20/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 11):

(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/47/2);

(b) Decision 47/470;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.106.

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12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Special assistance to Namibia

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, recalling the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990, and the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at the end of their meeting in New York in October 1990, requested the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-seventh session to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, and to report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1991, and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and encouraged all members of the international community and all organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible support to the fledgling economic and social structures of the new nation of Namibia and to its development aspirations (resolution 45/198).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/50 to invite States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country; requested States and organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to give special consideration to extending to Namibia, during the period immediately after independence, special assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/204).

Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

This question was first considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session. At that session, the Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and coordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 42/8).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the WHO global programme on AIDS, and stressed the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation; invited WHO to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of collaborating centres of WHO and similar existing mechanisms; requested the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure, in close cooperation with the Director-General of WHO and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic; and urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS (resolution 43/15).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities, aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from HIV and limited public health services and other developmental resources and recognizing that depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from HIV than previously recognized and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the WHO/UNDP Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through coordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS; and called upon Governments, WHO, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by HIV (resolution 44/233).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, expressing concern that AIDS had become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, that WHO estimated that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people were expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children would become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom would have died by the year 2000, and that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years would be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS, requested the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO, the Administrator of UNDP, UNFPA, the heads of the World Bank, UNICEF and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the cumulative experience of the United Nations system in the strategic planning of multisectoral projects and the raising of funds in support of those countries requesting assistance; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage national and international efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS; and called upon governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to continue to pay particular attention to the needs of women, young people and children and to coordinate their efforts with those of WHO for the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolution 43/187).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, expressing concern that although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries was increasing more slowly than projected, there was still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and in developing countries, requested the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities; requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of WHO to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of UNDP and the heads of the World Bank, UNFPA and UNICEF, and all other relevant United Nations organizations to continue to advance coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; and urged Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected persons, persons with AIDS and members of particular population groups and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services and in employment and travel (resolution 46/203).

At its forty-seventh session, 21/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General of WHO on the implementation of the global

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21/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/47/2);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region: A/47/184-E/1992/44;

(ii) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/47/212-E/1992/54;

(continued)

(iii) Products harmful to health and the environment: A/47/222-E/1992/57 and Corr.1;

(iv) The unification of and assistance to Yemen: A/47/283-E/1992/83;

(v) Economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan: A/47/294-E/1992/84;

(vi) Impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development: A/47/403;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Transmitting a note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries: A/47/278-E/1992/77;

(ii) Prevention and control of AIDS: A/47/289-E/1992/68;

(iii) United Nations Population Award: A/47/338;

(iv) Annual overview report of ACC for 1991: A/47/407;

(v) Report of the Chairmen of CPC and ACC on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees: A/47/408;

(vi) Declaration of 1995 as United Nations year for tolerance: A/47/445;

(vii) Submitting the report of the President of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly on consultations concerning a code of conduct for transnational corporations: A/47/446;

(viii) Transmitting position papers of delegations to the ad hoc open-ended working group of the Economic and Social Council on enhancing international cooperation for development: the role of the United Nations: A/47/627;

(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/717 and Add.1;

(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/772;

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strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; and requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolution 47/40).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of WHO (resolution 47/40), A/48/159-E/1993/59.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in close coordination with ESCWA, in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the PLO in establishing and implementing concrete projects for improving the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In resolution 2100 (LXIII) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and results achieved.

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, in 1981 and 1982, the General Assembly requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of projects, approved by the UNDP Governing Council, in the occupied Palestinian

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(f) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/646;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/834;

(h) Resolutions 47/16, 47/40 and 47/170 to 47/177, and decisions 47/432, 47/433, 47/438 to 47/440, 47/461 and 47/462;

(i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.34-37, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 48 to 51;

(j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.52 and 60;

(k) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/47/SR.2-7;

(l) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.35;

(m) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.61, 76, 92, 93 and 94.

territories and urged the relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned (resolutions 36/70 and 37/134).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite the PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; and requested the international community to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with the PLO (resolution 41/181).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in that report; requested the Secretary-General to develop the programme and to seek its early implementation and to coordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close cooperation with the PLO; and urged the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation (resolution 42/166).

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At its forty-third session, the General Assembly regretted that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people had not been developed as requested in resolution 42/166; and requested the Secretary-General to charge Habitat with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage 20 experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close cooperation with the PLO, taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications (resolution 43/178).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the PLO; called for treating on a transit basis Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; and reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/235).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested WFP to provide food assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; requested the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the PLO; called for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in resolution 39/223; and called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein (resolution 45/183).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had provided assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the PLO, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Persian Gulf crisis; and called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a

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view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein (resolution 46/201).

At its forty-seventh session, 21/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had provided assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the PLO, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis; urged the Government of Israel to accept *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of that Convention; called for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in resolution 39/223; called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein; recognized the need for convening a seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, and, in that regard, suggested to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to consider, in its programme for 1992-1993, convening such a seminar, taking into account the assistance needs of the Palestinian people in the light of the developments in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/170), A/48/183-E/1993/24.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

At its forty-seventh session, 21/ the General Assembly, expressing its concern at the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; deplored the establishment of those settlements by Israel and regarded them as illegal and an obstacle to peace;

recognized the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan; strongly deplored Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regarded any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/172 and Council resolution 1992/57), A/48/188-E/1993/78.

Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" to its forty-fifth session, to be considered in the context of the review of the implementation of all aspects of Assembly resolution 32/197 (decision 43/433).

At its forty-seventh session, 21/ the General Assembly decided to consider the draft resolution at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/438).

The United Nations Population Award

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureate is selected by the Committee of the United Nations Population Award. The Committee is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Burundi, Belarus, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands and Rwanda) who are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1992-1994).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the

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annual report to be submitted to the Assembly by the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (Council decision 1982/112).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

At its forty-seventh session, 22/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1991 to 31 July 1992 (decision 47/405).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (decision 47/406).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/48/4).

22/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/47/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/444;

(c) Decisions 47/405 and 47/406;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.43.

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement. In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work. The article provides also for submission of reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations on matters within their competence.

At its forty-seventh session, 23/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1991 and affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Assembly urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system. The Assembly also commended the Director General and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, in particular the detection and destruction or otherwise rendering harmless of equipment and material which could be used for nuclear weapons (resolution 46/16).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1992. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

23/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/47/374;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/8;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.44 and 45.

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15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, [24] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-seventh session, [25] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 47/308). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Brazil,** Cape Verde,* China, Djibouti,** France, Hungary,* Japan,* Morocco,* New Zealand,** Pakistan,** Russian Federation, Spain,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

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[24] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

[25] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 47/308;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.48.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 26/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its forty-seventh session, 27/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 47/309).

26/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

27/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 47/309;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.50.

At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Angola,** Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,* Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,** Belarus,** Belgium,** Benin,** Bhutan,*** Botswana,* Brazil,** Canada,*** Chile,* China,*** Colombia,** Cuba,*** Denmark,*** Ethiopia,** France,* Gabon,*** Germany,* Guinea,* India,** Italy,** Japan,* Kuwait,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Madagascar,** Malaysia,* Mexico,*** Morocco,* Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Peru,* Philippines,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,*** Romania,*** Russian Federation,*** Somalia,* Spain,* Suriname,** Sri Lanka,*** Swaziland,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,* Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Yugoslavia* and Zaire.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, France, Germany, Guinea, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Somalia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of five years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***

Vice-President: Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)*

Judges: Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)**
Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)**
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)**
Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China)*
Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway)*
Mr. Nikolai Tarassov (Russian Federation)**
Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)***
Mr. Mohammed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)**
Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela)***
Mr. Christopher Weeramantry (Sri Lanka)***
Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)***
Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria)*
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary)*

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.

At its forty-fifth session, 28/ the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 45/307).

28/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/45/543-S/21823;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/544/Rev.1-S/21824/Rev.1, A/45/545-S/21825;

(c) Decision 45/307;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.38 and 39.

At its forty-sixth session, 29/ the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1994 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria) (decision 46/315).

At its forty-seventh session, 30/ the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1994 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland) (decision 47/326).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats to be vacated on 5 February 1994 by the following five members: Mr. Oda, Mr. Ni, Mr. Evensen, Mr. Ajibola and Mr. Herczegh.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 15 August 1990, and the list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

29/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/46/630-S/23227;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/706-S/23243 and A/46/707-S/23244;

(c) Decision 46/315;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.63.

30/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/47/931-S/25657;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/940-S/25726 and A/47/941-S/25727;

(c) Decision 47/326;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.103.

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The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Switzerland and Nauru, which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of UNEP (see also item 92 (e)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its forty-sixth session, [31] the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 46/306).

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[31] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Decision 46/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.35.

At its forty-seventh session, 32/ the General Assembly elected Slovakia as a member of the Governing Council for a term of office ending on 31 December 1995 to fill the vacancy brought about by the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (decision 47/318). 33/

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,* Bangladesh,** Barbados,* Bhutan,** Botswana,** Brazil,* Burundi,* Cameroon,** Chile,** China,* Colombia,** Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,** Denmark,** France,* Gabon,* Gambia,* Germany,* Guyana,** India,** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Kuwait,* Lesotho,* Malaysia,** Mauritius,* Mexico,** Netherlands,** New Zealand,* Nigeria,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,** Portugal,** Romania,** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,** Senegal,** Slovakia,** Spain,* Sri Lanka,** Thailand,* Tunisia,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire* and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

32/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (d)):

(a) Decision 47/318;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.95.

33/ Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia applied for membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority. 34/

(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-seventh session, 35/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decisions 47/306 A and B). At present, the Council is composed of the following 36 States:

> Albania,** Australia,** Bangladesh,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Central African Republic,** China,* Colombia,* Ecuador,*** France,*** Gambia,* Germany,** Guatemala,** Guinea-Bissau,*** Honduras,** Hungary,*** India,*** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Kenya,* Lesotho,* Mexico,* Nepal,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Peru,*** Russian Federation,** Swaziland,** Thailand,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,* Uganda** and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

34/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

35/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/401 and Add.1;

(b) Decisions 47/306 A and B;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.44 and 102.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Turkey and United States of America. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election. 34/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

(c) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450 by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-seventh session, 36/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 47/307). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 34 States:

36/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/402;

(b) Decision 47/307;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.44.

Bahamas,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,* Chile,* China,*** Colombia,* Congo,* Egypt,*** France,** Germany,* Ghana,** India,* Indonesia,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,*** Kenya,*** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** Togo,*** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. 34/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of UNHCR (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 102). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its forty-third session, 37/ the General Assembly extended the appointment of Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké as High Commissioner for Refugees for a further three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/312).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

37/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 16 (e)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/43/864;

(b) Decision 43/312;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.62.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),** Mr. Leonid E. Bidny (Russian Federation),* Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),*** Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana),** Mr. Jorge Jose Duhalt (Mexico),*** Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),* Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),*** Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria),* Mr. Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia),** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Mr. Wolfgang Münch (Germany),*** Mr. Ranjit Rae (India),*** Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America),* Mr. Clive Stitt (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)* and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-seventh session, 38/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 47/305 A to C).

38/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/101 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/47/30;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/464 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 47/305 A to C;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.2 and 18;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.11, 94 and 95.

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At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bidny, Mr. Fontaine-Ortiz, Mr. Ladjouzi, Ms. Shenwick and Mr. Stitt.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 113). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan),** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden),* Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia),*** Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile),*** Mr. Yuri A. Chulkov (Russian Federation),* Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),** Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),*** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),** Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia),*** Mr. Imre Karbuczky (Hungary),** Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),*** Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),*** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy)* and Mr. Wang Liansheng (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-seventh session, 39/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 47/313).

39/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/102 and Add.1 and A/C.5/47/31;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/836 and Add.1;

(c) Decision 47/313;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.21 and 48;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Amneus, Mr. Chulkov, Mr. Molteni, Mr. Sessi and Mr. Wang.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 122). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of Ghana,* the Comptroller and Auditor General of India*** and the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1994.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.

At its forty-seventh session, [40] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 47/314).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/103.

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[40] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/103 and Corr.1 and 2 and A/C.5/47/32;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/837;

(c) Decision 47/314;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.26;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 116) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),** Ms. Francine Bovich (United States of America),* Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brasil),** Mr. Jean Guyot (France),* Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)** and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Germany).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-seventh session, 41/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of four members of the Committee (decision 47/315).

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Bovich, Mr. Guyot and Mr. Matsukawa.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/104.

41/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/104 and A/C.5/47/33;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/838;

(c) Decision 47/315;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.21;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),*** Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire),** Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),* Mr. Samarendra Sen (India),** Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland),*** Mr. Hubert Thierry (France)** and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-seventh session, 42/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 47/316).

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Montero and Mr. Voicu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/105.

42/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/105 and A/C.5/47/34;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/839;

(c) Decision 47/316;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.18;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 130).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Belhaj Amor (Tunisia),** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mario Bettati (France),* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),* Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),*** Mr. Valery F. Keniaykin (Russian Federation),*** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czech Republic),** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),*** Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria),*** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),* Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)* and Mr. Mario D. Yango (Philippines).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-seventh session, [43] the General Assembly appointed five members of the Commission (decision 47/317).

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bettati, Mr. Fonseca Pimentel, Ms. Myers, Mr. Stephanou and Mr. Tashiro.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/106.

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[43] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (f)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/106 and A/C.5/47/35;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/840;

(c) Decision 47/317;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.48;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences (see also item 128) composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), at its thirty-second session, the Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee (resolution 32/72). At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ whose terms of reference, *inter alia*, should be to advise the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations, to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, to monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board, and to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B).

In paragraph 2 of resolution 43/222 B, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should be composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:

(a) Six members from African States;

(b) Five members from Asian States;

(c) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Eastern European States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States.

At its forty-seventh session, [44] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decisions 47/311 A and B).

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[44] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/107 and Add.1;

(b) Decisions 47/311 A and B;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.93 and 98.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Austria,*** Chile,* Cyprus,* Fiji,*** France,* Gabon,* Grenada,*** Honduras,** Hungary,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Jamaica,** Japan,* Jordan,*** Kenya,* Morocco,*** Mozambique,** Niger,*** Russian Federation,* Senegal,** Turkey** and United States of America.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Japan, Kenya and Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/48/107.

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 111), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Faith Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),**** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),*** Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),*** Mr. Homero Luis Hernandez Sanchez (Dominican Republic),**** Mr. Boris Petrovitch Krasulin (Russian Federation),**** Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),**** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan),**** Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina)* and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

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At its forty-sixth session, 45/ the President informed the General Assembly that, following consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, held in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Dominican Republic and the Russian Federation would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1993. The Assembly then selected from the three remaining regions the following countries that would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Unit: Algeria, Italy and Jordan (decision 46/314).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Martohadinegoro.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

45/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (g)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/107 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/46/742;

(c) Decision 46/314;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.56.

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter (see item 117), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991 (A/46/634/Rev.1), to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 46/181).

At its forty-seventh session, 46/ the General Assembly had before it a letter dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Grenada to

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46/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23); A/AC.109/1097-1106, A/AC.109/1108-1113, A/AC.109/1116-1120 and A/AC.109/1123-1125;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/506 and A/47/649;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/648;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/711;

(e) Letter from Grenada: A/47/812;

(f) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.16 and Rev.1, A/47/L.17 and Add.1 and A/47/L.18 and Add.1;

the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Assembly, containing a request by Grenada to be admitted to the membership of the Special Committee. The President informed the Assembly that, having held the necessary consultations with the regional groups, he had nominated Grenada as a member of the Special Committee. The Assembly took note of the nomination (decision 47/312 A).

At the same session, by a letter dated 10 December 1992, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the then Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992. Following consultations held with the chairmen of the regional groups concerning the filling of the seat that had been occupied by the former Czechoslovakia in the Special Committee, the President of the Assembly nominated the Czech Republic as a member of the Special Committee, with immediate effect. The Assembly took note of the nomination (decision 47/312 B).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At the same session, the General Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and the international institutions consider the question of cooperation and coordination of assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories within the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies (resolution 47/22); approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/23); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 47/24).

(continued)

(g) Resolutions 47/22 to 47/26 and 47/27 A and B and decisions 47/312 A and B and 47/411 to 47/413;

(h) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/47/SR.2 to 9;

(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.31;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.61, 72, 93 and 95.

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Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 47/25), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 47/26), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands (resolution 47/27 A and B), the question of Gibraltar (decision 47/411), the question of Pitcairn (decision 47/412) and the question of St. Helena (decision 47/413).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/181, 47/22 and 47/25).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, inter alia, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

A list of the Member States, which now number 183, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 June 1993, no documents had been circulated under this item.

At its forty-seventh session, 47/ the General Assembly admitted the Czech

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47/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 19):

(a) Czech Republic:

(i) Application for admission: A/47/851-S/25045;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/863;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/47/L.52 and Add.1;

(continued)

(iv) Resolution 47/221;

(v) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.95;

(b) Slovakia:

(i) Application for admission: A/47/852-S/25046;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/864;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/47/L.53 and Add.1;

(iv) Resolution 47/222;

(v) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.95;

(c) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

(i) Application for admission: A/47/876-S/25147;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/923;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/47/L.54 and Add.1;

(iv) Resolution 47/225;

(v) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.98;

(d) Eritrea:

(i) Application for admission: A/47/948-S/25793;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/953;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/47/L.61 and Add.1;

(iv) Resolution 47/230;

(v) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.104;

(e) Monaco:

(i) Application for admission: A/47/950-S/25796;

Republic (resolution 47/221), Slovakia (resolution 47/222), [48] the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (resolution 47/225), [49] Eritrea (resolution 47/230) and Monaco (resolution 47/231) to membership in the Organization.

(continued)

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/47/954;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/47/L.62 and Add.1;

(iv) Resolution 47/231;

(v) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.104.

[48] Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia applied for membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States.

[49] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

20. Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its forty-third session, [50] the General Assembly stressed the important role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in encouraging Member States to enshrine the principles of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family in national constitutions and laws; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the field of human rights since the proclamation of the Declaration and reaffirms its commitment to further progress in this respect; expressed grave concern at mass and flagrant violations of human rights, including those stemming from racism, all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, and at all violations of human rights that continue to take place in many parts of the world; affirmed the responsibility of the United Nations in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and expressed the determination of the United Nations to deal, through appropriate United Nations bodies, with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms; reaffirmed the importance of the observance and effective implementation of universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in international human rights instruments; invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider a programme of action in the field of human rights, including: (a) measures to promote the universal ratification of or accession to United Nations instruments in the field of human rights and to strengthen United Nations machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration; (b) activities to develop human rights institutions and infrastructures, drawing upon the assistance of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, and drawing also upon the relevant capabilities of the specialized agencies in this field, and other available multilateral and bilateral assistance; (c) activities in the area of public information as may be determined by the Commission in considering the world campaign for human rights; and (d) measures to enhance national and existing regional institutions for the promotion of human rights, through appropriate educational, judicial, legal and other channels, including direct contact among them; invited Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to draw upon the contributions of non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the achievement of the above programme of action; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General

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[50] References for the forty-third session (agenda item 38):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/43/796;

(b) Draft resolution A/43/L.47 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 43/90;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.75.

Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities undertaken in pursuance of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (resolution 43/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/90).

21. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199). At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international cooperation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connection of those countries that had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNESCO and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 3187 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to protect and safeguard the works of art that were still in Territories under their domination; and invited Member States to ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 (resolutions 3391 (XXX) and 32/18).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment by the General Conference of UNESCO of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; invited once again all Governments to accede to the above-mentioned Convention and to take all necessary steps for the return or restitution of cultural property, through, *inter alia*, bilateral arrangements; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to associate the United Nations with the activities of UNESCO directed towards the restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolution 34/64).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 70 (Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property), expressed the hope that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, would devote considerable attention to the question of the return and restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of considerations into account in his report to be prepared in accordance with resolution 34/64 (resolution 35/128).

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless *objets d'art* and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full cooperation of the courts and customs authorities; also invited Member States to draw up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad; urged all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries and to make them available to the countries of origin; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for that purpose (resolution 36/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Committee on the work they had accomplished; took note of the importance accorded by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City in 1982, to the question of the return or restitution of cultural properties; and reiterated its invitation to those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the above-mentioned Convention (resolution 38/34).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin; endorsed the opinion expressed at the World Conference on Cultural Policies that the return of cultural property to its country of origin should be accompanied by the training of key personnel and technicians and the provision of the necessary facilities for the satisfactory conservation and presentation of the property restored; and welcomed the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention (resolution 40/19).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples; invited Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures; and invited once again those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (resolution 42/7).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 44/18).

At its forty-sixth session, [51] the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries; requested Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery; invited Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad; also recommended that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item; appealed to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose; requested States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level; invited once again those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/10).

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[51] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 23):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/497;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.11 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/10;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.35.

22. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979.

By its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace and requested the Secretary-General to open for signature the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace contained in the annex to that resolution.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that in 1990 the University for Peace completed its first decade of activities in the cause of peace, in accordance with the purposes and objectives for which it was established; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; appealed to Member States and governmental and non-governmental agencies to make financial contributions in order further to advance the objectives of the University; expressed its appreciation to Costa Rica, the host country, for its valuable support and contribution to the operation of the University; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/8).

At its forty-sixth session, 52/ the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace" (resolution 46/11).

No advance documentation expected.

23. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

Various aspects of the question of programmes and activities to promote peace in the world have been considered by the General Assembly since the thirty-sixth session under several items related to the observance of the International Year of Peace (1986).

52/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/580;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.14 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/11;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.36.

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At its forty-sixth session, 53/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its satisfaction at the many activities and programmes inspired by the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General and by his designation of organizations and cities as "Peace Messengers", which had contributed positively to promoting peace through their sustained cooperation with the United Nations; welcomed the important role played by the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat in promoting peace, encouraging activities and exchanges of information on peace-related subjects among the non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions and cities around the world, and stimulating action to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace; welcomed the important and peaceful changes that had taken place in many countries of the world in order to bring about political and social changes towards more democratic systems of government; invited Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts to assist the United Nations in promoting peace in the world; and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and organizations concerned to report to him on their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/14).

24. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

At its thirteenth special session, held from 27 May to 1 June 1986, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions (resolution S-13/2).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/560 and Corr.1); and decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to prepare the review and the appraisal of the Programme of Action in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session. The Ad Hoc Committee met from 12 to 23 September 1988 and adopted a report

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53/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/549;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.15 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/14;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.38.

entitled "Mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990" (A/43/664 and Corr.1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Action (A/43/500 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2); and decided to conduct a final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action at its forty-sixth session (resolution 43/27).

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the mid-term review, the Secretary-General, inter alia, appointed in 1989 a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of African commodities and the scope for diversification. Their report, entitled "African commodity problems: towards a solution", was transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/45/581, annex).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered an item entitled "African alternative framework to structural adjustment programmes for socio-economic recovery and transformation" and decided that the activities in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 should be continued pending the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action to be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (decision 44/411). The General Assembly also took note with interest of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex); and invited the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation (resolution 44/24).

At the forty-fifth session, the item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa", together with three sub-items, was included in the agenda of the General Assembly (see A/45/232). With regard to sub-item (a), entitled "Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990", the Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole of the General Assembly to prepare for the forty-sixth session the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action; also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet in September 1991 before the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, to which it would submit its findings and propose concrete measures and recommendations for sustained and sustainable growth and development in Africa beyond 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his report on the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 45/178 A).

In its resolution on sub-item (b), entitled "Report on Africa's commodity problems: towards a solution", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU and other interested Governments, multilateral financial institutions, and regional development funds, to include in his report on the Programme of Action proposals on how to support Africa's efforts at diversification, including the means of mobilizing sufficient resources on favourable terms from the international community and measures to enhance domestic and foreign investment and enterprise; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a study on how diversification in Africa can be implemented, taking into account the report of the Expert Group and Africa's common position on that report (A/45/591, annex) (resolution 45/178 B).

Following its consideration of sub-item (c), entitled "African Charter for popular participation in development and transformation", the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the African Charter (A/45/427, appendix II); and called upon the international community to increase support to Africa's efforts in bringing about sustained and sustainable growth and development taking into account, inter alia, the objectives of the African Charter (resolution 45/178 C).

At its forty-sixth session, 54/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa: final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/46/324 and Add.1), the memorandum prepared by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (A/46/280, annex) and Africa's submission on the final review and appraisal (A/46/387, annex), took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action; adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as set forth in the annex to the resolution; requested Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental

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54/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: A/46/41;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/324 and Add.1;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.53, A/46/L.56 and A/46/L.57/Rev.1;

(d) Resolution 46/151;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

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organizations to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the New Agenda; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda (resolution 46/151).

In paragraph 35 of the New Agenda, it was stated that a study on the need for and the feasibility of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities should urgently be undertaken by the Secretary-General for presentation in 1993 to the General Assembly together with the comments and observations of Member States (resolution 46/151, annex).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on a preliminary consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda (resolution 46/151);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the need for and the feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities (resolution 46/151, annex).

25. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of OAU, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11 and 46/9).

At its forty-seventh session, 55/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; also requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" (resolution 47/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/9).

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192).

At its forty-seventh session, 56/ the General Assembly, welcoming the declaration by the Heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding

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55/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 23):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/459;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.10 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/9;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.48.

56/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 140):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.11 and Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/10;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.50.

that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security, and noting the role that the Conference plays in promoting democratic values and institutions and human rights, the development of the capabilities of the Conference in early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management and security cooperation, including peace-keeping and initiatives in the Conference for further enhancing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and other developments in the Conference process, stressed the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Conference and the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" (resolution 47/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/10).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international cooperation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82 and 46/24).

At its forty-seventh session, [57] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing

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[57] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 29):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/451;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.12;

(c) Resolution 47/12;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.51.

United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings; decided that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; recommended that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/12).

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly decided to strengthen and broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/12).

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At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its gratitude for the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; urged ECLAC, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their cooperation with the System; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify such cooperation and to inform the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/5).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged ECLAC to broaden and deepen its coordination and mutual support activities within the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, to promote the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it would be possible to broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting a cooperation agreement between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/4).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, considering that ECLAC had developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System, and that the System was developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1991 between their respective secretariats; requested both the Secretary-General and the Permanent Secretary to continue consultations with a view to signing, as soon as possible, an agreement of cooperation between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/5).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, which was oriented towards the broadening of their cooperation in matters of common concern, particularly in areas relating to the economic and social development of Latin America; took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged ECLAC to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged UNDP to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System was carrying out; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System; requested both the

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Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess the implementation of the Agreement, and to report to the Assembly thereon at its forty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/12).

At its forty-seventh session, 58/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged ECLAC to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged UNDP to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System was carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the Assembly thereon at its forty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/13);

(b) Joint report of the Secretary-General and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System.

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested

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58/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 24):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/463;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.7;

(c) Resolution 47/13;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.51.

the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such cooperation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9 and 46/13).

At its forty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly recommended that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1993 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 47/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/18).

59/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 25):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/450 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.21;

(c) Resolution 47/18;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.69.

30. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193). At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and the draft resolution on the item to its forty-seventh session and to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/407).

At its forty-seventh session, 60/ the General Assembly, concerned about the promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extra-territorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation, called upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying such laws and measures in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law and with the commitments that they had freely entered into in acceding to international legal instruments that, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; urged States that had such laws or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/19).

31. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti 2/

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the attempted illegal replacement of the constitutional President of Haiti, the use of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country; affirmed as unacceptable any entity resulting from that illegal situation and demanded the immediate restoration of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; requested the Secretary-General to consider providing support sought by the Secretary-General of OAS in

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60/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 39):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.20/Rev.1;

(b) Resolution 47/19;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.70 and 71.

implementing the mandates arising from resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 adopted by that organization; appealed to the States Members of the United Nations to take measures in support of those resolutions; and emphasized that an increase in technical, economic and financial cooperation, when constitutional order was restored in Haiti, was necessary to support its economic and social development efforts in order to strengthen its democratic institutions (resolution 46/7).

At its forty-seventh session, [61] the General Assembly reaffirmed its position on the issue; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to assist, in cooperation with OAS, in the solution of the Haitian crisis; urged the States Members to renew their support by adopting measures in accordance with resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) adopted by OAS; and called upon the international community to refrain from supplying materials for the use of military forces or police in Haiti, including arms, ammunitions and petroleum, until the present crisis had been resolved (resolution 47/20 A). At its resumed forty-seventh session, the Assembly approved the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein for United Nations participation, jointly with OAS, in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, with the initial task of verifying compliance with Haiti's international human rights obligations, with a view to making recommendations thereon, in order to assist in the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious to the re-establishment of democracy in Haiti; reiterated the need for an early return of President Aristide; strongly supported the process of political dialogue under the auspices of the Special Envoy; requested the Secretary-General to make regular reports to the Assembly on the work of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, and in particular to report no later than September 1993 on the outcome of the comprehensive review referred to in paragraph 95 of annex III to his report; and decided to keep open the consideration of this item until a solution to the situation is found (resolution 47/20 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/20 B).

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[61] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 22):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/599 and Add.1 and Corr.1, A/47/908 and A/47/960 and Corr.1;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.23 and Add.1 and A/47/L.56;

(c) Resolutions 47/20 A and B;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.71 and 100.

32. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (A/47/191).

At its forty-seventh session, 62/ the General Assembly, recognizing that the stationing of foreign military forces on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries is a problem remaining from the past that must be resolved in a peaceful manner, welcoming recent agreements on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territory of Lithuania, welcoming also the bilateral talks on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia, concerned about the continuing absence of any agreements for the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia, mindful that the timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means to ease tensions before they result in conflict, expressed support for the efforts made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove the foreign military forces stationed on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations; called upon the States concerned, in line with the basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia; urged the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/21).

62/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 139):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.19;

(b) Resolution 47/21;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.72.

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33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, 63/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject (resolution 47/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/62), A/48/264.

34. The situation in the Middle East 1/

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

63/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 40):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/62;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.69 and 84.

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East after October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 27 November 1992 (A/47/672-S/24819).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 132). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO maintains a presence in the Sinai. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council.

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII), and at its thirtieth to forty-seventh sessions, from 1975 to 1992 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B and 47/63 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, [64] the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was illegal; declared also that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991

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[64] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 35):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/672-S/24819, A/47/673 and A/47/716-S/24845;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.41 and Add.1, A/47/L.42 and Add.1 and A/47/L.43 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 47/63 A and B;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.78, 79 and 84.

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annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constituted a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore was null and void; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and occupied Syrian Golan to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to peace and security in the region; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decisions of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council and Assembly resolutions; called upon the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/63 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly also determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/63 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/63 A and B).

35. Question of Palestine 1/

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A and 47/64 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

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On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. The Assembly called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

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At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 65/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines provided; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); and requested the

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65/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B respectively.

Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue the implementation of all parts of resolution 38/58 E (resolution 39/49 C). These respective mandates were reiterated and adjusted at subsequent sessions. At the thirty-ninth session, the Assembly also reaffirmed its endorsement for the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D and 42/66 A to D).

At its forty-third session during meetings held at Geneva, the General Assembly called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; affirmed the principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace; noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period as part of the peace process; requested the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 43/176). These provisions were reaffirmed at subsequent sessions. The General Assembly also acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

On 18 April 1989, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-third session, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva

Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; requested the Security Council to consider with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; stressed the urgent need to expedite the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988; and requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 43/233).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, requested the Secretary-General to examine the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 44/2).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69 and 46/74 A to C, 46/75 and 46/76).

At its forty-seventh session, 66/ the General Assembly authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and thereafter; requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and to take the

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66/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 30):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/47/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/716-S/24845;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.35 and Add.1, A/47/L.36 and Add.1, A/47/L.37/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/47/L.38 and Add.1 and A/47/L.39 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 47/64 A to E;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.74-77 and 84.

necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 47/64 A); requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources to strengthen its programme of research, studies and publications through the establishment of an adequately staffed and equipped computer-based information system, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks as detailed in earlier resolutions; invited all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks (resolution 47/64 B); and requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 47/64 C).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine; welcomed the ongoing peace process, which started in Madrid, and expressed the hope that it would lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region; expressed the need for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; considered that the convening, at a certain stage, of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region; reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories; (b) guaranteeing arrangements for the security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; (c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and subsequent relevant resolutions; (d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and (e) guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites. The General Assembly noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period or, alternatively, to provide international protection for the Palestinian people there, as part of the peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 47/64 D).

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Also at the same session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof; strongly deplored the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council; reaffirmed that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories; requested the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 47/64 E).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/48/35);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/64 D and E).

36. Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Conference had been convened in 1973 pursuant to Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII).

The Convention received 119 signatures on 10 December 1982, and by the end of the period for signature (9 December 1984), an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number to 159. As at 31 March 1993, the Convention had received 55 of the 60 ratifications or accessions required for entry into force, which will take place one year after the sixtieth ratification or accession.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145 and 46/78).

At its forty-seventh session, 67/ the General Assembly recalled the historic significance of the Convention, especially on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress; expressed its satisfaction at the overwhelming support for the Convention; invited all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate

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67/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 32):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/512 and A/47/623;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.28 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/65;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.83 and 84.

universal participation in it; noted with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States; recognized that political and economic changes underscore the need to re-evaluate matters in the regime to be applied to the international seabed area and that a productive dialogue involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention; called upon States to expedite the early entry into force of the Convention, to promote universal participation, including through the above-mentioned dialogue, to apply the Convention and related resolutions in a manner consistent with their unified character and with their object and purpose and to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; noted the progress made by the Preparatory Commission and recalled the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission in 1990 and 1992; requested the Secretary-General, in the execution of programme 10 in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on law of the sea and ocean affairs, to continue to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report on the law of the sea (A/47/623) and noted with satisfaction the special report on progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the Convention in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption (A/47/512); welcomed regional efforts to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes; called on the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts, and invited the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours; urged intensified cooperation for the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, particularly from States with advanced marine capabilities; requested the competent international organizations and the multilateral funding agencies to intensify assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States; also requested the Secretary-General to report periodically to the General Assembly on progress with respect to the realization of benefits from the Convention and to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action; recognized that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention; reiterated its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention on the conservation and management of living marine resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact and to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/65).

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The Preparatory Commission held 10 sessions between 1983 and 1992 and the eleventh session in 1993. Each year until 1992 the session was held in Kingston, Jamaica, with an additional meeting in New York or Geneva. The eleventh session was held in Kingston from 22 March to 2 April 1993. The Commission has registered six pioneer investors: four in 1987, submitted by France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and two in 1991, submitted by China, and jointly by Bulgaria, Cuba, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1992, the Russian Federation assumed the rights and obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/65).

37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional cooperation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that were foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to cooperate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, were essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid (resolution 41/11).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional cooperation; urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end; and called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone (resolution 42/16).

At its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 43/23, 44/20, 45/36 and 46/19).

At its forty-seventh session, [68] the General Assembly welcomed the recent initiatives aimed at the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and stressed the relevance of such initiatives for the advancement of the objectives and principles of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; also stressed the importance for the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the programmes set forth in Agenda 21, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the conviction that their implementation would strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole; noted with interest the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States; expressed its appreciation to the international community for its support of the Peace Plan for Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States, most recently through the adoption of Security Council resolution 788 (1992), and hoped that the continuing efforts made at the subregional and international levels aimed at a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict would lead to national reconciliation, reconstruction and development; called upon the parties to the Peace Accords for Angola to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with those accords; called upon the international community to increase humanitarian assistance to both Angola and Liberia; took note with satisfaction of the initiative of the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of the Ministers of Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone at Windhoek in the first half of 1993; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 47/74).

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[68] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/424 and Add.1-3;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.24/Rev.1 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/74;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/74).

38. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The United Nations has focused its attention on the racial policies of South Africa since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 17 Member States: Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. (Upon its accession to the Federal Republic of Germany, the former German Democratic Republic ceased to be a member of the Special Committee; in 1990, Hungary terminated its membership in the Committee.) In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). Since then, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Fund to the Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 32/105 M).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). The Convention entered into force on 3 April 1988. As at 1 April 1993, 54 countries had ratified the Convention.

Following the adoption of the Convention, the Ad Hoc Committee became the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. At present, the Commission is composed of the following 14 Member States: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Russian Federation.

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. At present the Group is composed of the following 9 Member States: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania. Norway terminated its membership in the Group as from 15 March 1993.

At its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, incorporating guidelines to the process of negotiations and a programme of action (A/S-16/1). Following a visit to South Africa in June 1990 by a high-level United Nations team, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-fourth session, in September 1990, unanimously adopted resolution 44/244, in which it reaffirmed the provisions of the Declaration and took careful note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly again adopted by consensus a resolution entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid" (resolution 45/176 A), in which the Assembly called for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African regime and the African National Congress. The Assembly also adopted seven other resolutions (resolutions 45/176 B to H).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, preserving the consensus that was forged in 1989, adopted, without a vote, an omnibus resolution entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa" (resolution 45/79 A), in which it, *inter alia*, called upon the international community, in view of progress made in overcoming obstacles to negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in those fields and to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa. The Assembly adopted, without a vote, a resolution entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa" (resolution 46/79 F), and also adopted the following resolutions: "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 46/79 B) (adopted without a negative vote); "Military and other collaboration with South Africa" (resolution 46/79 C); "Relations between South Africa and Israel" (resolution 46/79 D); and "Oil Embargo against South Africa" (resolution 46/79 E).

At its forty-seventh session, 69/ the General Assembly adopted an omnibus resolution entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa", again by consensus, in which it, inter alia, commended the Secretary-General for the measures taken, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa; urged the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic

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69/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 33):

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22-S/24663);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 43 (A/47/43-S/24775 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/525, A/47/559 and A/47/574;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/616;

(f) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.27 and Add.1, A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31 and Add.1, A/47/L.32, A/47/L.44 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/47/L.45 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1, and A/47/L.46 and Add.1;

(g) Resolutions 47/116 A to G and decision 47/410;

(h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/798;

(i) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.13;

(j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.74;

(k) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.62-66, 88 and 91.

principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and its speedy entry into force; called on the international community to support the process through a phased application of measures with regard to the South African authorities and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution; appealed to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa by providing and increasing its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to and, as appropriate, inside South Africa and to undertake a preliminary examination of the assistance that the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa (resolution 47/116 A). The General Assembly also adopted, for the first time without a vote, the resolution on "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid" (47/116 B), and, also without a vote, the resolution entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa" (47/116 C). The General Assembly also adopted the following resolutions: "Oil embargo against South Africa" (47/116 D); "Military and other collaboration with South Africa" (47/116 E); "Relations between South Africa and Israel" (47/116 F) and "Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports" (47/116 G).

The Security Council has reviewed the policies of apartheid since 1960. Recognizing that the situation in South Africa might endanger international peace and security it called, in 1963, upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970, 1977, 1984 and 1986.

In 1977, the Council also decided that all States should refrain from any cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) and to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective.

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria Government to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other Black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the Government of South Africa to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

In July 1992, the Security Council, at the urgent request of the Group of African States, considered the question of South Africa, in particular the escalating violence as an obstacle to peaceful settlement in the country. The Council adopted resolution 765 (1992) urging the South African authorities to take immediate measures to bring an effective end to the ongoing violence and to bring those responsible to justice, and invited the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative in order to recommend, after discussing with parties, measures that would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence. Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Cyrus R. Vance as his Special Representative to visit South Africa. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General issued a report on 7 August 1992 based on the Special Representative's findings (S/24389). On 17 August, after considering the report, the Security Council adopted resolution 772 (1992) and authorized the Secretary-General to deploy, as a matter of urgency, United Nations observers in South Africa.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement No. 22 (A/48/22);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 43 (A/48/43);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, Supplement No. 45 (A/48/45);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/116 A and C).

39. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to students from South Africa and during a transitional period ending on 31 December 1992 to students from Namibia. However, Namibian students who were awarded scholarships before that date will continue to be sponsored by the Programme until the completion of the courses of training for which the awards were granted.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly established the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States: Belarus, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on its continuation and strengthening.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the Programme, for the first time since it was established in 1967, to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training programmes inside South Africa (resolution 46/80). The Programme's focus during 1992 was thus to establish educational and training projects inside South Africa itself. These projects are the outcome of cooperative and co-sponsorship arrangements concluded with a number of non-governmental organizations, universities and educational institutions serving the needs of disadvantaged students in South Africa.

At its forty-seventh session, 70/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme; commended efforts to develop the Programme so that it could best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa; welcomed the expanding educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa and its close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations and educational institutions; considered that, under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should continue to have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility and means to expand, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its programme of activities (resolution 47/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/117).

40. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development 1/

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

70/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 34):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/513;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.15 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/117;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.62-66, 88 and 91.

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At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; and requested the Secretary-General to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution (resolution 39/4).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wished to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of those Groups, and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support (resolution 41/37).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Agreement entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"; expressed its firmest support for the Agreement; called upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requested the international community to lend its full support; welcomed the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, set up at Caracas on 22 August 1987, and recognized the importance of the initiative that he took jointly with the Secretary-General of OAS on 18 November 1986; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery provided for in the Guatemala Agreement for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central

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America" and in issuing on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration; expressed its strongest support for the agreement; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hoped that the Central American Presidents at their next meeting would evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the Esquipulas II agreement; urged the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that would enable them to overcome the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process; exhorted the five Central American countries to support and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the cooperation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the essential verification machinery; appealed to the countries that were outside the region but had links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreement and to abstain from any action that might impede such implementation; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, as stipulated in resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development (resolution 43/24).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly again commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements; expressed its strongest support for those agreements; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expressed its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989; appealed to the countries that were outside the region but had links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action that might impede such implementation; fully supported the Secretary-General in the performance of the functions that the Central American Presidents entrusted to him, together with the Secretary-General of OAS; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America; supported the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua; requested the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the forty-fourth session on the progress of the Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (resolution 44/10).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the Central American Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace; welcomed the National Conciliation Agreement on economic and social matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and commended the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and fully endorsed the active role being played by him as an intermediary in the context of the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council, which was emphasized on 31 October 1990 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional; requested the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí to make every possible effort to carry out all the political agreements drawn up in Geneva and Caracas; requested the Secretary-General to report to it during the forty-fifth session on the conduct of the tasks that the United Nations may undertake as a result of negotiations on El Salvador; encouraged the Government of Guatemala to continue to support the national reconciliation process; noted with satisfaction the agreements reached at the meetings of the Security Commission; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the negotiation process and the verification of any agreements that might be adopted on the basis of the work of the Security Commission; appealed to the countries that were outside the region but had links with and interests in it to facilitate the process of peace and democratization in the region and to refrain from any action that might hinder that process; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the resolution; and urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (resolution 45/15).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters of 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and supported the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization; endorsed the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America; urged the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to maintain the suspension of the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements; and expressed its support for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which had given rise to the Mexico and Querétaro Agreements of 26 April 1991 and 25 July 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 46/109 A).

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At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments that genuinely represented the will of their people and based their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel; reiterated the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America had for the implementation of the resolution; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 46/109 B).

At its forty-seventh session, 71/ the General Assembly commended the efforts made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings; expressed its strongest support for those agreements and urged the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and development; reaffirmed the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development and encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments that based their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights; welcomed with satisfaction the agreements reached by the Security Commission of the Central American countries in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region and the progress made on security, verification and control and limitation of arms and military personnel; expressed its satisfaction at the steps taken to implement the vital Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí, and the flexibility shown by both parties in overcoming obstacles and differences and in maintaining the close linkage between the implementation of the various commitments assumed by them, in order to ensure the full and

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71/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 36):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/118;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.80 and 91.

scrupulous implementation of all the agreements; welcomed with particular satisfaction the holding of the National Reconciliation Ceremony on 15 December 1992, which halted definitively the armed confrontation in El Salvador, and urged all sectors of Salvadorian society to continue to act with the greatest responsibility and spirit of détente and national reconciliation in order to ensure implementation of the commitments still to be fulfilled, thus making it possible to complete successfully the pacification process and develop normal living conditions throughout the country, particularly in the areas most affected by the armed conflicts; expressed its appreciation for the effective, timely mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and extended them its support so that they could continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the peace agreements in El Salvador; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which made up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, and to that of the United States of America for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to achieve the Peace Agreement and implement the commitments that were laid down in it, and urged them to continue to support them until the full implementation of the agreements, which reflected the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, was brought about; reiterated the importance of stepping up the negotiating process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca in order to achieve the goals laid down in the Mexico City Agreement of 26 April 1991 and the Querétaro Agreement of 25 July 1991, and urged scrupulous implementation of the agreed procedures and progress towards the adoption of commitments on all the issues set forth in the Mexico City Agreement, particularly the signing of the comprehensive agreement on human rights that they had been considering, in order to achieve, in the near future, national reconciliation and a firm and lasting peace with the continued support of the international community and the United Nations; expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Representative for the support they were giving to the negotiating process and encouraged them to continue to provide it; supported the efforts the Government of Nicaragua was making to consolidate peace and endorsed the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies would provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country; stressed the importance that the continuity and outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of 24), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, had for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development; requested the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate from within existing resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments, and called upon the international community to increase its support for peace, freedom, democracy and development in Central America by providing resources for their consolidation, so that the region's material limitations did not diminish or reverse the progress made; reiterated the importance that the

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Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231, had for the implementation of the resolution, in particular because it provided the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/118).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/118).

41. Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Afghanistan (A/47/193).

At its forty-seventh session, 72/ the General Assembly urgently appealed to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, full restoration of basic services and reconstruction of Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the continued operation and further strengthening of humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and to initiate a plan for mobilizing financial, technical and material assistance, including the convening of a conference of donor States and international financial institutions; invited the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/119).

72/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 141):

(a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/801;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.25/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/119;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.72;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.73 and 91.

42. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1/

The item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Turkey (A/46/237). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/242).

At its forty-seventh session, 73/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, reaffirmed its support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; condemned Serbia, Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their non-compliance with existing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the London Peace Accords of August 1992; demanded that Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately cease their aggressive acts and hostility and comply fully and unconditionally with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council; demanded that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control; supported the consideration by the Security Council of the immediate enforcement of Council resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; urged the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the aggressive acts against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, further to consider measures, including the following, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993: (a) in the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and

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73/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 143):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/747 and A/47/869;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.47/Rev.1;

(c) Resolution 47/121;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.86-88, 91, 92 and 94.

Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (b) to exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991); also urged the Security Council to consider taking measures to open more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, to pursue emergency airdrops as a stop-gap measure and to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes; further urged the Security Council to consider what resources might be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and called upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and matériel to assist in and facilitate that effort; urged the Security Council to consider recommending the establishment of an ad hoc international war crimes tribunal to try and punish those who had committed war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina when sufficient information had been provided by the Commission of Experts established by Council resolution 780 (1992); requested the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution; and decided to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of the item (resolution 47/121).

On 18 January 1993, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 47/121 (A/47/869).

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council decided on 31 March 1993 in its resolution 816 (1993) to extend the ban established by its resolution 781 (1992) to cover all flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council decided on 17 April in its resolution 820 (1993) to prohibit the transport of all commodities and products across the land borders or to or from the ports of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). On 6 May 1993, the Security Council declared in resolution 824 (1993) that Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Žepa, Goražde, Bihac, as well as Srebrenica, and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act. Subsequently, the Council decided on 4 June in its resolution 836 (1993) to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to enable it, inter alia, in the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993), to deter attacks against the safe areas and to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In approving the report by the Secretary-General called for in resolution 808 (1993), the Security Council decided on 25 May in its resolution 827 (1993) to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Council upon the restoration of peace and to that end to adopt the tribunal's statute.

43. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting cooperation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of cooperation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that cooperation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13 and 46/20).

At its forty-seventh session, 74/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/453 and Add.1) on cooperation between the United Nations and OAU and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions; noted with appreciation the

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74/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/453 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.14/Rev.1;

(c) Resolution 47/148;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

increasing and continued participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States and requested United Nations organizations to continue to support those efforts; requested the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and peacefully to manage change in Africa; urged the United Nations to provide cooperation and assistance, as appropriate, to OAU should the latter decide to launch a peace-keeping operation; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General of OAU on the question of decolonization; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in cooperation with OAU, to continue its efforts for the early eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid, taking into consideration the democratic process emerging in South Africa, and to provide the appropriate assistance to that end; called upon the United Nations organs - in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid - to continue to involve OAU closely in all their activities concerning Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees, as well as to African countries of asylum; noted that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in that field; reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s would necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasized the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure its implementation in accordance with General Assembly decisions; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of OAU, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU to participate in the meetings of all United Nations organizations, commissions, committees and working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the New Agenda; called upon the Secretary-General to adopt appropriate measures, in consultation with the international organizations and financial institutions concerned, as well as with donor countries, to assist in the mobilization of the resources needed to support the efforts of the African States to implement, at the national and regional levels, Agenda 21 and other relevant decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of OAU for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community; also urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations, as well as to African organizations for drought and desertification control; noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations and its organizations to the African countries in the context of the democratization process, as well as in organizing and holding pluralistic, free and fair elections, and encouraged the provision, in the future, of such assistance to countries that requested it; reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties or victims of the policies of apartheid, and requested him to continue to keep OAU informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations agencies and by the international community to help implement those programmes; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1993, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1991 and 1992 on cooperation between them in 1992-1993 and to adopt new and effective joint action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of OAU with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations; requested the United Nations and OAU to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continued to hold regular close consultations, particularly on the follow-up to the resolution; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continued to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 47/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/148).

44. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the member States of the European Community (A/46/194). At that session, the General Assembly, mindful of the need to strengthen further and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, in particular the United Nations system, in providing humanitarian assistance, adopted a resolution on the strengthening of coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, the annex to which contained a set of guiding principles governing humanitarian assistance; sections on disaster prevention and on preparedness and early warning mechanisms; recommendations for a central emergency revolving fund and a central register of specialized personnel, equipment and supplies that could be called on at short notice; and other measures to enhance the stand-by capacity for emergency relief. It underlined the importance of consolidated appeals and the continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development, as well as coordination, cooperation and leadership in the provision of humanitarian assistance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/182).

In accordance with paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182, the Under-Secretary-General is to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The first such report will be before the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

At its forty-seventh session, 75/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution 46/182 and welcoming the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; emphasized the leadership role of the Secretary-General in ensuring the rapid and coordinated response of the United Nations system to humanitarian emergencies, including in mobilizing the necessary resources; invited those States in a position to do so, to consider increasing the resources of the

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75/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 37):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/595;

(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.51;

(c) Resolution 47/168;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

Central Emergency Revolving Fund, and called upon those that had already pledged contributions to the Fund urgently to fulfil their commitments; called upon potential donors to adopt necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine all possible ways and means to provide adequate qualified personnel and administrative resources to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs from within existing resources of the regular budget of the United Nations and, where appropriate, through the secondment of national humanitarian disaster relief experts; also requested him to review the effectiveness and achievements of the new institutional arrangements of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, including the arrangements for the functioning between Headquarters offices and at the field level, as well as the progress made in the implementation of resolution 46/182 and resolution 47/168, and to make appropriate recommendations as to how to give full effect to the provisions of those resolutions; further requested him to report on arrangements between the United Nations and interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that would enable the United Nations to have more expeditious access to their emergency relief capacities; requested the Secretary-General to report on ways and means to improve further United Nations capability in the areas of prevention and preparedness in relation to natural disasters and other emergencies; also requested him to explore the possibilities of the establishment of warehouses for emergency items at the regional as well as global levels, and to report thereon in his annual report to the Assembly; and further requested him to submit his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 (resolution 47/168).

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/264, decided that the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993 should be devoted *inter alia* to the consideration of the theme "Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development" (Council decision 1993/205).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/182 and 47/168).

45. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Nicaragua (A/47/248).

At its forty-seventh session, 76/ the General Assembly commended the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance; requested all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing support to Nicaragua at the required levels in order both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction and development; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace; called upon the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as the settlement of displaced and demobilized persons and refugees, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained recovery and development that would render the peace and democracy achieved irreversible; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the action taken to implement the resolution; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/169).

46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

76/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 150):

(a) Draft resolution: A/47/L.40/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/169;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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At that session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; decision 41/414, 42/410 and 43/409).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/406).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (decision 45/424).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/406).

At its forty-seventh session, [77] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/408).

47. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991. At that session, the Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee and open to the participation of all Member States, and to entrust the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 46/472).

At its forty-seventh session, [78] the General Assembly took note of the work of the Preparatory Committee and decided that the Preparatory Committee should continue its work and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/417).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, Supplement No. 48 (A/48/48).

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[77] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 38):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23 (Part VII, chap. XI));

(b) Decision 47/408;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.60.

[78] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 48):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations: Supplement No. 48 (A/47/48);

(b) Decision 47/417;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.80.

48. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to forty-seventh sessions, 79/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to forty-eighth sessions, respectively (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436 and 47/463).

No advance documentation expected.

49. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

79/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 41):

(a) Decision 47/463;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460, 43/459 and 45/430).

At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, 80/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session (decisions 46/442 and 47/464 respectively).

No advance documentation expected.

50. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435 and 46/443).

80/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 42):

(a) Decision 47/464;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

At its forty-seventh session, 81/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/465).

No advance documentation expected.

51. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454 and 46/444).

At its forty-seventh session, 82/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session (decision 47/466).

No advance documentation expected.

52. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security 3/

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to

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81/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 43):

(a) Decision 47/465;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

82/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 44):

(a) Decision 47/466;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means that could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh session, 83/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1981 to 1991 and the activities of his representatives are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745), 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230), 20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911), 17 October 1990 (A/45/635-S/21879), 17 October 1991 (A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1) and 27 November 1992 (A/47/705-S/24831).

83/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 28):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/705-S/24831;

(b) Decision 47/467;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly 3/

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

At its forty-sixth session, 84/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the functions and the responsibilities of the President of the Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly; invited the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to undertake consultations to ensure that adequate staff was assigned and facilities provided to enable the President of the Assembly to carry out his functions and responsibilities and to report thereon as appropriate to the Assembly; and decided that such arrangements would have no financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 46/77).

54. Question of Cyprus 3/

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1993 (resolution 796 (1992)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

84/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 144):

(a) Draft resolution: A/46/L.45;

(b) Resolution 46/77;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.70.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

In December 1974, the Security Council again endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of that mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an evaluation of the status of the negotiations, which was subsequently used as a basis for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

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At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise those rights; condemned any act that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with UNFICYP; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action that violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the

Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest fo solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of that, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate wit the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Counc for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/25 The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committ (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 Novem the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored t declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally inv and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achie the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-Gene in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot St other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Counci fully informed (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council the efforts that he had made in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; th Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May, and on 11 Ma adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementati condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared th illegal and invalid and called for their immediate withdrawal; reiterated call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and called upon t not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territori integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitant inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administratio the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status o the deployment of UNFICYP as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementa of Security Council resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to make new effo to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution; called upon all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

Between September and December 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks in New York. On 17 January 1985, he convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470, 41/470, 42/460, 43/459, 44/471, 45/455 and A/46/PV.79).

On 12 March 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 649 (1990), in which it reaffirmed in particular its resolution 367 (1975) as well as its support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities, in which they pledged themselves to establish a bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus that would safeguard its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment, and exclude union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession; and called upon the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that would be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects, in line with resolution 649 (1990) and the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements.

On 11 October 1991, the Council adopted resolution 716 (1991) in which it reaffirmed that the fundamental principles of a Cyprus settlement were the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the exclusion of union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession, and the establishment of a new constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that would ensure the well-being and security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation; and reaffirmed that its position on the solution to the Cyprus problem was based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communities as defined by the Secretary-General in the eleventh paragraph of annex I to his report dated 8 March 1990 (S/21183).

On 10 April 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 750 (1992), in which it reaffirmed its previous resolutions on Cyprus and its position set

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out in resolutions 649 (1990) and 716 (1991) that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report of 3 April 1992 (S/23780) in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; endorsed the set of ideas described in paragraphs 17 to 25 and 27 of the Secretary-General's report as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement, subject to the work that needed to be done on the outstanding issues, in particular on territorial adjustments and displaced persons, being brought to a conclusion as an integrated package mutually agreed upon by both communities; requested all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in clarifying without delay those outstanding issues; decided to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas and to conclude an overall framework agreement; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas during May and June 1992, to keep the Council closely informed of his efforts and to seek the Council's direct support whenever necessary; and continued to believe that, following the satisfactory conclusion of the Secretary-General's intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas, the convening of a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represented an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement.

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 750 (1992), the Secretary-General presented a report to the Council on 21 August 1992 (S/24472) in which he recounted the efforts that had been made since April 1992 to complete the work on the Set of Ideas of an overall framework agreement. He described the proximity talks he had held with the leaders of the two communities at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 23 June and from 15 July to 11 August 1992. He also reported on the joint meetings between the two leaders from 12 to 14 August 1992 with the purpose of negotiating an agreement on the basis of the Set of Ideas, including suggestions on territorial adjustments and displaced persons.

On 26 August 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 774 (1992), in which it reaffirmed all of its previous resolutions on Cyprus and endorsed the Set of Ideas, including suggested territorial adjustments reflected in the map contained in the annex to the Secretary-General's report of 21 August 1992, as the basis for reaching an overall framework agreement. The Council agreed with the view of the Secretary-General that the Set of Ideas as an integrated whole had been sufficiently developed to enable the two sides to reach an overall agreement and called on the Secretary-General to recommend to the Council alternative courses of action for resolving the Cyprus problem, should an agreement not emerge from the talks to be reconvened in October 1992, and asked him to present a full report on the talks prior to the end of 1992.

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 774 (1992), the Secretary-General presented a report to the Council on 19 November 1992 (S/24830) in which he said that the outcome of the joint meetings between the leaders from 28 October to 11 November 1992 had not met expectations and an overall framework agreement had not materialized.

On 25 November 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 789 (1992), in which it reaffirmed all its previous resolutions on Cyprus, including resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983), 550 (1984) and 774 (1992); reaffirmed also its endorsement of the Set of Ideas including the territorial adjustments reflected in the map contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992 (S/24472) as the basis for reaching an overall framework agreement; reaffirmed further its position that the present status quo was not acceptable and that an overall agreement in line with the Set of Ideas should be achieved without further delay; and noted that the recent joint meetings did not achieve their intended goal, in particular because certain positions adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side were fundamentally at variance with the Set of Ideas. The Council called upon the Turkish Cypriot side to adopt positions that were consistent with the Set of Ideas.

To facilitate the completion of an overall agreement, the Council urged all concerned to commit themselves to the following confidence-building measures: (a) that, as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces envisaged in the Set of Ideas, the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus undergo a significant reduction and that a reduction of defence spending be effected in the Republic of Cyprus; (b) that the military authorities on each side cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled Buffer Zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other; (c) that, with a view to the implementation of resolution 550 (1984), the area at present under the control of UNFICYP be extended to include Varosha; (d) that each side take active measures to promote people-to-people contact between the two communities by reducing restrictions to the movement of persons across the Buffer Zone; (e) that restrictions imposed on foreign visitors crossing the Buffer Zone be reduced; (f) that each side propose bi-communal projects, for possible financing by lending and donor Governments as well as international institutions; (g) that both sides commit themselves to the holding of a Cyprus-wide census under the auspices of the United Nations; and (h) that both sides cooperate to enable the United Nations to undertake, in the relevant locations, feasibility studies (i) in connection with the resettlement and rehabilitation of persons who would be affected by the territorial adjustments as part of the overall agreement, and (ii) in connection with the programme of economic development, which would, as part of the overall agreement, benefit those persons who would resettle in the area under Turkish Cypriot administration.

The Secretary-General held meetings with the two leaders on 30 March 1993 to discuss the timing, modalities and preparation for the resumption of direct substantive negotiations as mandated by the Security Council. It was agreed to resume the joint negotiations on 24 May 1993 using the Set of Ideas for the purpose of reaching freely a mutually acceptable overall framework agreement.

At its forty-seventh session, 85/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467).

No advance documentation expected.

55. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait 3/

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and also to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh session, 86/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467).

56. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields 1/

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

85/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 45):

(a) Decision 47/467;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

86/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 46):

(a) Decision 47/467;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In order to facilitate this review, it requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session relevant information, including information on the status of subsidiary bodies and their reporting procedures (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolutions 45/177 and 45/264, adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in the annex to the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

At its forty-seventh session, 87/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467).

87/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/534;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/627 and A/47/753;

(c) Decision 47/467;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

57. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action that would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons that might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149 and 36/89).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, which contained a section on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/S-12/2, sect. III, paras. 67-75). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

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At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/77 A and B and 38/182).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council (resolution 39/62).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; and called upon all States to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development (resolution 40/90).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/56, 42/35 and 43/72).

At its forty-fifth session, [88] the General Assembly reaffirmed that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction; requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following the recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the

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[88] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 155):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/794;

(b) Resolution 45/66;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of those questions in its annual report to the General Assembly (resolution 45/66).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

58. Reduction of military budgets:

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to him their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

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At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States to communicate to him their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested him to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles that should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on that basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the latter to report on these matters on an annual basis; and also requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary cooperation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and also requested him to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of that containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; and also took note of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures (resolution 39/64 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system, and of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 39/64 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item and to finalize the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject (resolution 40/91 A); took note of the report of the Group of Experts on the

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Reduction of Military Budgets; invited all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also took note of his report containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; and reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 40/91 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 41/57).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the last outstanding paragraph of those principles (resolution 42/36).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item, to conclude its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the above-mentioned principles and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session; drew anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets; urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 43/73).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Disarmament Commission on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets; took note of those principles and decided to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 A); considered that transparency required agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems; called upon all

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States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the Assembly; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 B).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling that the Disarmament Commission, in dealing with objective information on military matters, was currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures, called upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the Assembly; and encouraged the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992 (resolution 46/25).

At its forty-seventh session, 89/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on the reduction of military budgets (decision 47/418).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B).

59. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, as a sub-item under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M, 43/81 A and 44/122).

89/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 49):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/303 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/679;

(c) Decision 47/418;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

At its forty-sixth session, 90/ the General Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; also called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; welcomed the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements; encouraged efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding; and noted, in that connection, the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance (resolution 46/26).

No advance documentation expected.

60. Education and information for disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Costa Rica (A/44/194). At that session, the General Assembly invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they had made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of the Member States and international governmental and

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90/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 48):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/46/662;

(b) Resolution 46/26;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other kinds of resources; also requested him to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" (resolution 44/123).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and took note of the report on the item.

At its forty-sixth session, 91/ the General Assembly expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 44/123; also expressed appreciation for the valuable information contained in the report as provided by Member States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament; reiterated that, in order to achieve the desired results, it was indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, especially at a time when important changes have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for the enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development; considered that attainment of the vital objectives set out in the World Disarmament Campaign of informing, educating and generating understanding of and support for the goals of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament would make a positive contribution to implementing the proposals contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and set out in the first preambular paragraph of the resolution; invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraph 5 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" (resolution 46/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/27).

91/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 49):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/506;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/663;

(c) Resolution 46/27;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 71). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; also requested him, with the cooperation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested him, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish annually its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolutions 38/187 B, 39/63 C, 40/92 B, 41/58 D, 42/37 A, 43/74 C, 44/115 A and 45/57 A). Also at its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested him to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and also requested him to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction at the earliest possible date and to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 39/65 A and B, 40/92 A and C and 41/58 B and C). Also at its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); reaffirmed the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened

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those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay; and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date (resolution 41/58 A); appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; called upon all States, pending the elaboration of a chemical weapon convention, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); appreciated the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament and the progress recorded in its report; and expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated (resolution 41/58 D).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and appreciated the tangible results recorded in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons (resolution 42/37 A); recognized the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 General Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; also requested him, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to

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develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; further requested the Secretary-General, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and requested him (a) to appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities; (b) where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as might be required; and (c) to seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations (resolution 42/37 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of a convention; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States, in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C; also requested him, pursuant to that resolution, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons, and to report to Member States as soon as possible (resolution 43/74 A); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; noted that the Ad Hoc Meeting agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 43/74 B); appreciated the progress in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and the tangible results recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that, notwithstanding the progress made in 1988, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; recognized the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a multilateral convention; welcomed the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of other interested States; and expressed the hope that all States would contribute actively to the objectives of the conference (resolution 43/74 C).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded, that there existed an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date; requested the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by that Conference that a global ban of chemical weapons was of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention; called upon all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Declaration of the Paris Conference; welcomed the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989, to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date, and welcomed also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to cooperate with Governments to that end; recognized that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention; recognized also the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention (resolution 44/115 A); welcomed the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; called upon all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, _inter alia_, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis; noted with satisfaction that the Security Council had decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 44/115 B); called upon all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to provide information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis in accordance with the modalities agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; noted that the Second Review Conference had decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence (resolution 44/115 C).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report; expressed its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded; stressed the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention; invited all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation (resolution 45/57 A); noted that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference had been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the Committee would meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation (resolution 45/57 B); condemned vigorously all actions that violated or threatened to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare and other relevant provisions of international law; endorsed the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of its resolution 42/37 C concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of the timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; and noted the continuing significance of the Security Council

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decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law (resolution 45/57 C).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; stressed the importance, *inter alia*, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomed with satisfaction the results of that Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention, and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint; called upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference; and called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention (resolution 46/35 A); condemned vigorously all actions that violated or threatened to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law; renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirmed the vital necessity of upholding its provisions; welcomed, in that context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use; and supported as well other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments (resolution 46/35 B); commended the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992; strongly urged the Conference, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session; stressed the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; welcomed those initiatives taken by States, and urged all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention; and called upon all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character (resolution 46/35 C).

At its forty-seventh session, 92/ the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament; requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993; called upon all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Convention at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to its rapid entry into force and to the early achievement of universal adherence; also called upon all States to ensure the effective implementation of this unprecedented, global, comprehensive and verifiable multilateral disarmament agreement, thereby enhancing cooperative multilateralism as a basis for international peace and security; also requested the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be requested by the signatory States to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; and further requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention (resolution 47/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/39).

92/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 60):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/47/690;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/704;

(e) Resolution 47/39;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.29;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.74.

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62. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A). At the same session, the Assembly, recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it had unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament, observing that at no stage since that session had the qualitative aspect of the arms race been seriously addressed by the international community and emphasizing that the proposal contained in the resolution was without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes, invited Member States to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments and disseminate the assessments provided by the Secretary-General; further invited them to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals as well as the evaluations of the national panels; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/77 A).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security; requested the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report could be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; noted that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States had already begun; encouraged Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General, and invited them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A).

At its forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, [92a] the General Assembly, noting the results of the United Nations Conference on New Trends in Science

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[92a] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 50):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/568 and A/47/355;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/680;

(c) Resolution 47/43;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990, and recognizing, in that regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change; fully agreed that: (a) the international community needed to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change; and (b) the United Nations could serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas for this purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report (resolutions 45/60 and 47/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/43).

63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes; called upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international cooperation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" (resolution 44/118 B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes; called upon Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in the field; invited all Member States and relevant international organizations to develop international cooperation in that area, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, inter alia, in the fields of verification and of compliance, by parties, with agreement on arms control and disarmament and application of technologies for improved means of verification and for weapons disposal; and recommended that the United Nations give appropriate attention to the collection and dissemination of information on scientific and technological developments in those fields (resolution 45/61).

At its forty-seventh session, 93/ the General Assembly called upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work on agenda item 7 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on this matter to the General Assembly; requested the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively in response to resolution 46/36 L its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments" which included consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; also invited Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications (resolution 47/44).

No advance documentation expected.

64. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 41/86 Q).

93/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda items 51 and 63 (i)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/371 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/681;

(c) Resolution 47/44;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session (resolution 42/42 F).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the general principles of verification drawn up by the Commission and contained in its report; requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would: (a) identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament; (b) assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects; and (c) provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context; requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (resolution 43/81 B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; noted that the report was approved by the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification; requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation; also requested him to take appropriate action within available resources on the recommendations of the Group; encouraged Member States to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (resolution 45/65).

At its forty-seventh session, 94/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on actions to implement the recommendations in the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; encouraged Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate; requested the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on: (a) additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study; (b) how the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building; and (c) additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (resolution 47/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/45), A/48/227.

65. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

94/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 52):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/405 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/682;

(c) Resolution 47/45;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, referring to the commitment by the nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial test-ban treaty to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to that end, recalling the relevant provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and resolution 2028 (XX), by which it had stressed the need for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear-Powers, and noting that article II of the partial test-ban treaty provided a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments by a conference of its parties, recommended that the parties carry out consultations concerning the appropriate use of article II for the conversion of the partial test-ban treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the States parties to the partial test-ban treaty undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the treaty to convert it to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of its efforts to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/46 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive-test-ban treaty; and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of their efforts to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/26 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the submission of an amendment proposal by the States parties to the Treaty to the three depositary Governments for consideration at a conference of the parties to the Treaty to be convened for that purpose in accordance with article II of the Treaty (resolution 43/63 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty, should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that the preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991; recommended also that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among States parties to the Treaty; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services as might be required for the amendment conference and its preparation; invited the amendment conference to transmit to the Assembly the documents it deemed appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of the ongoing work (resolution 44/106).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the Amendment Conference would be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991; called upon all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; recommended that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was achieved; also recommended that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deemed appropriate, to study, inter alia, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference; and stressed the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 45/50).

At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, [95] the General Assembly recalled that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991; reiterated its conviction that the Amendment Conference would facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it; noted with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States; recalled its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved; recalled also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time; took note of the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the special meeting of States parties of a brief duration to be held in New York in the second quarter of 1993 to review the developments on the issue of nuclear testing, with a view to examining the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year; called upon all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty; urged all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty; recommended that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; and stressed once again the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 46/48 and 47/46).

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[95] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 53):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/47/683;

(b) Resolution 47/46;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

No advance documentation expected.

66. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to cooperate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged that: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference and all other States should cooperate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; and also urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network (resolution 41/47).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session and reiterated its recommendations to the States members of the Conference to promote such work, to the nuclear-weapon States to agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures, and to nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so to adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; and again urged the Conference to establish immediately a seismic monitoring network (resolution 42/27).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles signed by them and the agreement in principle and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of a nuclear-test ban and to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session; reiterated its call for action by the Conference on Disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States and other States for cooperation to promote the work towards a verifiable nuclear-test-ban treaty and towards establishing an international seismic monitoring network and initiating investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty (resolution 43/64).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged that the Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban) and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session; that States members of the Conference on Disarmament and all other States should facilitate and promote such work; and that the nuclear-weapon States should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; also urged the Conference on Disarmament to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network; and to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that would take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data (resolution 44/107).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban to carry forward the work begun in the Conference on structure and scope as well as verification and compliance; and also urged the Conference to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that was under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 45/51).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and urged the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate; requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives; urged the Conference on Disarmament to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives; to continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and to investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and urged the nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (resolution 46/29).

At its forty-seventh session, 96/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament; urged, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time; urged: (a) the nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a

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96/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 54):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/684;

(c) Resolution 47/47;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (b) those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; reaffirmed the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urged the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1993; requested the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work begun in 1990 on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives; urged the Conference on Disarmament: (a) to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives; (b) to continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (c) to investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on progress made, including its recommendations on how the objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", should be carried forward most effectively towards achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty (resolution 47/47).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71 and 32/82).

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At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 39/54, 40/82, 41/48 and 42/28).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views and suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/65).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/108 and 45/52).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the

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region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65, as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52, taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East (resolution 46/30).

At its forty-seventh session, 97/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control. of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to pursue further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30, and

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97/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 55):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/387;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/685;

(c) Resolution 47/48;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/48).

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68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their cooperation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolutions 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53 and 46/31).

At its forty-seventh session, 98/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States that had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/49), A/48/256.

69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

98/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 56):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/304;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/686;

(c) Resolution 47/49;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54 and 46/32).

At its forty-seventh session, 99/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of

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99/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 57):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/687;

(c) Resolution 47/50;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 47/50).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B and 46/33).

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At its forty-seventh session, 100/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that legal regime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1992 session of the Conference and at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly; further requested the Conference to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1993 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; recognized in that respect, the

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100/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 58):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/688;

(c) Resolution 47/51;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the uses of outer space; urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 47/51).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/55 B).

71. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(c) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

(f) Regional disarmament

(g) Transparency in armaments

(h) International arms transfers

(i) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, which had been submitted to it by the Soviet Union and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee, redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432 and resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413).

At its forty-seventh session, 101/ the General Assembly adopted 12 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420).

101/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 61):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) International arms transfers: A/47/314 and Add.1;

(ii) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2;

(iii) Transparency in armaments: report of the Register of Conventional Arms: A/47/342 and Corr.1 and 3;

(iv) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof: A/47/362;

(v) Transparency in armaments: A/47/370 and Add.1-3;

(vi) Study on defensive security concepts and policies: A/47/394;

(vii) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/47/452;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/313 and A/47/482;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/47/691;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/784;

(g) Resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420;

(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(i) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.81 and 88.

In the first resolution, entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee", the General Assembly took note of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to form a preparatory committee for a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide on its extension, as called for in article X, paragraph 2, and also as provided for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty; noted that the Preparatory Committee would be open to all the parties to the Treaty and, if the Preparatory Committee so decides at the outset of its first session, to States not parties, as observers, and would hold its first meeting in New York from 10 to 14 May 1993; and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee (resolution 47/52 B).

In the second resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; recognized that in 1992 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1993 session and that it should be given guidance on reviewing the organization of its work with the aim of fulfilling its mandate; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (resolution 47/52 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 47/52 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave

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implications for the national security of all States; called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on the subject; took note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa; expressed the hope that the effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste would enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories; requested IAEA to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field (resolution 47/52 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques", the General Assembly noted the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness; welcomed the reaffirmation by the Review Conference of support for article II of the Convention and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party; noted with satisfaction the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party; called upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques; urged all States that had not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urged successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; welcomed the reaffirmation of the undertaking, under article V, of all States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures (resolution 47/52 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (resolution 47/52 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed that the regional approach to disarmament was one of the essential elements in the global efforts to strengthen international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament; was convinced of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they could contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties; affirmed that comprehensive political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes could contribute to the reduction of tension and the promotion of regional peace, security and stability as well as of arms limitation and disarmament; stressed the importance of confidence-building measures, including objective information on military matters, in ensuring the success of that process; affirmed also that multifaceted cooperation among States in the region, especially encompassing political, economic, social and cultural fields, could be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability; noted with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encouraged States in the regions concerned to continue implementing these agreements; recognized the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations; encouraged States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations; believed that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region; and invited and encouraged all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on arms limitation and confidence-building measures at the regional level, including those conducive to avoiding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (resolution 47/52 G).

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In the eighth resolution, entitled "Study on defensive security concepts and policies", the General Assembly took note of the study on defensive security concepts and policies; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted in the preparation of the study; called upon all Member States to familiarize themselves with the study and its conclusions and recommendations; recalled that, in its resolution 45/58 O, it invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level; and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution (resolution 47/52 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe; welcomed in particular: (a) the decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; (b) the signature of the Treaty on Open Skies, with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies; (c) the adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures; (d) the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting in July 1992, to establish a CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict; and invited all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions (resolution 47/52 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at regional and subregional levels; supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament" (resolution 47/52 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the treaty that was concluded between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty; welcomed the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urged the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date; also welcomed the unilateral decision announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments world wide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability; further welcomed the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urged that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed; encouraged the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well; further encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 47/52 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly declared its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L; endorsed the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to the above-mentioned resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register; noted the suggestions offered in the report as a first step in the consideration of modalities for early expansion of the Register; called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993; encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L; reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register; encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/52 L).

In the first decision, entitled "International arms transfers", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided: (a) to welcome the information provided by Member States on the subject contained in the report of the Secretary-General; (b) to invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (c) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International arms transfers" (decision 47/419).

In the second decision, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided: (a) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; (b) to invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (c) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (decision 47/420).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 46/36 L and 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420), A/48/171 and Add.1, A/47/228.

72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(b) Nuclear-arms freeze

(c) Regional confidence-building measures

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E and 46/37 A to F).

At its forty-seventh session, [102] the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 47/53 A to F), and one decision (decision 47/421).

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[102] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A/47/359;

  (ii) World Disarmament Campaign: A/47/469;

  (iii) Regional confidence-building measures: A/47/511;

  (iv) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: A/47/568;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/784;

(d) Report of the First Committee: A/47/692;

(e) Resolutions 47/53 A to F and decision 47/421;

In the first resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1992 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; noted with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, and to the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; requested him to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/53 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia", the General Assembly endorsed the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which were consistent with the current climate of enhancing regional and international cooperation (resolution 47/53 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 47/53 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 8 October 1992; commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme; noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; decided that the World Disarmament Campaign would be known hereafter as the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the

"Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme"; recommended that the Programme should further focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; invited all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Programme; commended the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invited him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts; decided that at its forty-eighth session there should be an eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions would do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the programme contemplated by the system for 1994 (resolution 47/53 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze", the General Assembly urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace: a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles and complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (b) it would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification; and requested once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/53 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, which dealt with the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations; supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa; welcomed the programme of work, including confidence-building measures, adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/53 F).

By its decision 47/421, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the regional centres (decision 47/421).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/53 A, D and F and decision 47/421).

73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G and 46/38 A to D and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421 and 44/432).

At its forty-seventh session, 103/ the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 47/54 A to G and decision 47/422).

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly recommended that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session: (1) process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; (2) regional approach to disarmament within the context of

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103/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 63):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Disarmament Week: A/47/321;

(ii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/47/354;

(iii) Transfer of high technology with military applications: A/47/371 and Add.1 and 2;

(iv) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures: A/47/417;

(v) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/47/470 and Corr.1;

(vi) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/47/887 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4);

(vii) New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era: A/C.1/47/7;

global security; and (3) the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields; and also requested that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational meeting, consider the following matters: (a) the objective of moving the agenda of the Disarmament Commission to a three-item phased approach with one item in the first year of consideration, one item in its middle year and one item in its concluding year, with the result that, in principle, one item is added and one item is concluded, respectively, at each substantive session; and (b) that, in furtherance of the foregoing, the 1993 substantive session should be considered as a transitional year and therefore should consider whether: two items on the current agenda, namely, items (2) and (3) above, respectively, should be concluded; one item, namely, item (1) above, should be held over for conclusion at the next substantive session in 1994; or one new item should be included in the substantive agenda; and further requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/54 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters", the General Assembly endorsed the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 substantive session; recommended the guidelines and recommendations to all States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and

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(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/47/345;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process": A/47/346;

(f) Report of the First Committee: A/47/693 and Add.1;

(g) Letter dated 25 February 1993 from the President of the Conference on Disarmament addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/14;

(h) Resolutions 47/54 A to G;

(i) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-37 and 40;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.81 and 98.

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other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; invited all States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation of the guidelines and recommendations not later than 31 May 1994; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations, on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience, to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/54 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly invited Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; invited the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled "Disarmament Week" (resolution 47/54 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures", the General Assembly recommended the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement and cooperation of the States of the region concerned; also recommended to all States and regions that had started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process; appealed to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts; requested the Conference on Disarmament to pursue actively its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration and elaboration of universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in military matters; invited the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States; appealed to all Member States that had not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures" (resolution 47/54 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda; encouraged the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament; and requested the Conferen on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/54 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", the General Assembly welcomed the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process", as transmitt by the Secretary-General to the Assembly; commended the report to the attention of Member States and encouraged them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report; and requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation (resolution 47/54 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Review of the implementation of th recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", which the General Assembly adopted on 8 April 1993, the Assembly, desiring to enhance the effective functioning of the present multilateral disarmament machinery, decided that the First Committee of the General Assembly, in pursuit of its efforts to respond to the new realities international security, should continue to deal with the questions of disarmament and related international security issues; requested the Chairma of the First Committee to continue his consultations on the further rationalization of the work and the effective functioning of the Committee, taking into account all the views and proposals presented to the First Committee, including those related to the thematic clustering of agenda item reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Disarmament Commission as a specialized deliberative body within the United Nations disarmament machiner and took note of the progress achieved in its ongoing process of reform; recommended that every effort be made to continue to enhance the working methods of the United Nations Disarmament Commission so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the fie of disarmament, and to that end welcomed the decision of the Commission to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach; took note of the fact that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single global disarmament negotiating forum, is a body of limited composition taking its decisions on the basis of consensus and maintains its special status in relationship with the United Nations disarmament machinery; welcomed the fact that the Conference on Disarmament, in addition to the review of its composition, has also intensified the review of its agenda and methods of work, with a view t reaching prompt decisions on these questions; encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to reach early agreement on the expansion of its membership; stressed the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament; urged the Secretary-General to take concrete step to strengthen the Office for Disarmament Affairs in order to ensure that it has the necessary means and resources to carry out its mandated tasks; and requested the Secretary-General to report on those steps to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/54 G).

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In the decision, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", the General Assembly decided (a) to reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters; the aim of the session was to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action; with respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it was understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rests with that body; (b) to invite Member States to provide their views on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" no later than 31 January 1993, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of the said views thereon to the Assembly for consideration at the reconvened meetings for the First Committee; and (c) to request the Secretary-General to transmit his report to the Conference on Disarmament; and the Conference on Disarmament to transmit to the Chairman of the First Committee the results of its consideration of that report by 15 February 1993, as well as the status of its ongoing review of its agenda, composition and methods of work by 20 February 1993 (decision 47/422).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O and 47/54 G);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G).

74. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with LAS and OAU, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNIDIR (resolution 40/93).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, respectively (resolutions 42/44, 43/80 and 44/121).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; reiterated also its condemnation of the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military field; expressed its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; called upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with and giving assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/63).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly deplored Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons; expressed grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields; expressed its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and

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testing of their delivery systems; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/39).

At its forty-seventh session, 104/ the General Assembly deplored Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons; urged Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities; called upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/55).

75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 71). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use"

104/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 64):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/538;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/694;

(c) Resolution 47/55;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

(A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its next session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolutions 3464 (XXX) and 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977 and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on the question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

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At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84, 41/50 and 42/30).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 43/67).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (decision 44/430 and resolution 45/64).

At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened

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for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, and that the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983; urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols as early as possible; stressed that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories or conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; noted, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolutions 46/40 and 47/56).

No advance documentation expected.

76. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a regime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from their meetings at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and provide an updated report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/46 A); and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 42/46 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B; expressed its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties had proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities, notwithstanding the Assembly's calls in resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B for a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could fully participate; and reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties (resolution 43/83 A). At the same session, the Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties (resolution 43/83 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participating in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date; and invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of actions taken in this regard (resolution 44/124 A); expressed the conviction that any regime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community; and urged all States Members to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 44/124 B).

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At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed regret that, despite the numerous resolutions it had adopted, the Secretary-General or his representative had not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urged once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings; called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; expressed the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stressed that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; urged all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and are for the benefit of all mankind; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting coordinated international cooperation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/78 A).

At the same session, the Assembly expressed deep concern that no concrete measures had been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 A; and appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the resolution. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in that regard to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in the resolution (resolution 45/78 B).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties on 3 October 1991 at Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next 50 years; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, and requested him to monitor and gather information within existing resources on the state of the environment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the Assembly; reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requested him to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; reaffirmed the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; urged all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica were carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities would ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and were for the benefit of all mankind; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 46/41 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with regret and viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which had been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties; appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 of the resolution (resolution 46/41 B).

At its forty-seventh session, 105/ the General Assembly, welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a natural reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind and affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue

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105/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 66):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/541, A/47/542 and A/47/624;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/696;

(c) Resolution 47/57;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.38-40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties Meeting and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, and requested him to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources; expressed its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative had not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urged once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings; called again upon the Consultative Parties to prevent South Africa from participating fully in their meetings pending the attainment of a non-racial democratic government in that country; encouraged the Consultative Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; urged the Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 6 of the resolution, and, in that connection, actively to explore the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1993, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations; also urged the Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection; welcomed the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next 50 years by Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, and reiterated its call for the ban to be made permanent; also welcomed the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information; reaffirmed the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information; urged the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica were carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensured the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the continent (resolution 47/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/57).

77. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 79), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79 and 46/42).

At its forty-seventh session, 106/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; welcomed the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that would promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encouraged them to pursue those efforts further; recognized that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of

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106/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 67):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/524;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/697;

(c) Resolution 47/58;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area would contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries; took note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, specifically paragraphs 36 to 39 of the Final Document on political issues concerning the Mediterranean; recalled the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis; took note of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change", adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems; took note also of the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992; welcomed in that context the decision to convene a Mediterranean seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics, including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference; took note further of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes; encouraged the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening; noted the adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47), entitled "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and in that context, called upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that were of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that would have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" (resolution 47/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/58).

78. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2922 (XXVII)), subsequently enlarging it to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX) and to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)). The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979 (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the

Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, and to continue and finalize the preparations for the convening of the Conference, including setting the dates for its convening (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, in which the Committee had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79 and 44/120).

In 1990, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America withdrew from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/45/213, A/45/214 and A/45/215). After the unification of the German Democratic Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany and of Democratic Yemen with Yemen, the former German Democratic Republic and Democratic Yemen ceased their membership in the Ad Hoc Committee (A/45/289). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 44 members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the Conference; and urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that

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might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference (resolution 45/77).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration; decided that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage; also decided to convene the first stage at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in consultation with the host country; called for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements; also requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers; and decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would hold a session in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference (resolution 46/49).

At its forty-seventh session, 107/ the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to consider new alternative approaches leading to the achievement of the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, taking into account the changing international situation; also requested the Ad Hoc Committee to address the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the future role of the Ad Hoc Committee and to make recommendations for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; decided to convene, as early as possible thereafter, the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean; called upon the permanent members of the Security Council and

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107/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 68):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/47/29);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/698;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/762;

(d) Resolution 47/59;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-28 and 30-36;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than ten working days (resolution 47/59).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/48/29).

79. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85, 43/86, 43/87, 43/88, 44/126 and 45/80, and decision 46/414).

At its forty-seventh session, 108/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and called upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation; also reaffirmed that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; emphasized that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security was established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continued to be the first and

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108/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/505 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/699;

(c) Resolution 47/60 A;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

foremost task of the international community; called upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources; recognized, among other things, the validity of the concepts of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces, as well as the elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances; called for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region; stressed the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; reaffirmed the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expressed the hope that it would continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter; urged all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control; stressed the urgent need for more balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security; considered that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, would strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; reaffirmed that the democratization of international relations was an imperative necessity, and stressed its belief that the United Nations offered the best framework for the promotion of that goal; and invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 47/60 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/60 A).

80. Maintenance of international security

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 109/ the General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security; invited all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account, *inter alia*, appropriate provisions of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era", and requested the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/60 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/60 B).

81. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States

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109/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/47/699;

(b) Resolution 47/60 B;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-30 and 37;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

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(A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged the other two States that under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty that had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62 and 44/104).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on

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2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification (resolution 45/48).

At the forty-seventh session, 110/ an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the General Assembly, at the request of Mexico (A/47/241).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by several countries during the past year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by that Treaty, including the adoption by acclamation on 26 August 1992 of the amendments to it; welcomed in particular the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by France, thus giving full force to the additional protocols of that Treaty; noted with satisfaction the declaration of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the effect that as soon as the three countries had completed the procedures for ratifying the text of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as amended, they would waive all the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Treaty that still remained to be met; urged all Latin American and Caribbean States to take speedily the necessary measures to attain the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and, in particular, the States in respect of which the Treaty was open for signature and ratification immediately to carry out the corresponding formalities so that they might become parties to that international instrument, thus contributing to the consolidation of the regime established by that Treaty; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (resolution 47/61).

No advance documentation expected.

110/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 142):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/47/241;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/47/700;

(c) Resolution 47/61;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.81.

82. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU; called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve that end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in considering the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime; and demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by IAEA (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with it in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested UNIDIR, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B and the report of UNIDIR called for under resolution 38/181 A (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B and 44/113 A and B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 45/56 A); took note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa had resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability; requested all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to that report, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; also requested him to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa was receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities (resolution 45/56 B).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with IAEA; also called upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that might lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with IAEA; requested the Director General of IAEA to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of IAEA; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of IAEA to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials; urged all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/34 A); requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/34 B).

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At its forty-seventh session, 111/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; took note of the report of the Director General of IAEA on the implementation of the safeguards agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Agency, including the verification of the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material; called upon South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with IAEA; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he had rendered effective assistance to OAU in organizing the meetings of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU to meet during 1993 at Harare, in order to draw up a draft treaty or convention on the denuclearization of Africa, and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made by the Director General of IAEA in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa; and urged all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to that end (resolution 47/76).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/76);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Experts (resolution 47/76).

111/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 59):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/533;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/468;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/47/689;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/784;

(e) Resolution 47/76;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/47/PV.3-40;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.44;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.88.

83. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16) and forty-third session (A/43/45). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-seventh session, 112/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 37 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and UNEP; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its

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112/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/47/293;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/609;

(c) Resolution 47/66;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.3 and 4;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.85 and 95.

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important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Scientific Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations and invited them to increase their cooperation in the field; and invited them to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 47/66).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 47/66).

84. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. The Committee and Subcommittees have from time to time established working groups to give detailed consideration to topics of particular concern. The working groups meet during the session of the Committee or Subcommittees. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

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The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65) and Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the General Assembly has adopted annual resolutions relating to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72 and 46/45).

At its forty-seventh session, 113/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its

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113/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/47/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/383;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/610;

(d) Resolutions 47/67 and 47/68;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.5-8;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

thirty-second session, should (a) consider, through its working group, the question of early review and possible revision of the principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of ITU; (c) continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirtieth session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: (a) the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system; (b) the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; (c) matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including applications for developing countries; and (d) use of nuclear power sources in outer space; and, in the context of (b) above, considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes, and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Subcommittee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space; the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries; matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy; and the theme fixed for special attention of the 1993 session of the Subcommittee: "Space-based communications: the expansion of current services and increased understanding of new systems and the services they will make possible"; (the Committee on Space Research and the

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International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on that theme, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Subcommittee, at its thirtieth session, should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources would be reconvened; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference; recommended that Member States might discuss the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future; also recommended that the United Nations actively encourage the continuation of activities initiated for International Space Year 1992 and promote broader involvement in those activities by more nations; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and also requested the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-sixth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status" (resolution 47/67).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/48/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/67).

85. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1996 (resolution 47/69 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-seventh session, 114/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 47/69 A to K).

114/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/47/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/47/576;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/47/413;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties: A/47/438;

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation

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(ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/47/488;

(iii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/47/489;

(iv) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/47/490;

(v) Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/47/491;

(vi) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/47/492;

(vii) Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory: A/47/493;

(viii) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/47/601;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/611;

(f) Resolutions 47/69 A to K;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.9-12 and 27;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

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Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1993; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; and decided to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1996, without prejudice to its resolution 194 (III) (resolution 47/69 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 47/69 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 47/69 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D and 46/46 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee

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students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and UNU to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/69 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", the Assembly strongly reiterated its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in that territory and accordingly to extend all services of the Agency to those refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestinian refugees and their descendants in the occupied territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 47/69 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F, 45/73 F and 46/46 F had not been implemented; called once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/69 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants, and to desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 47/69 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the above; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/69 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; urged the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to continue their efforts in support of upholding the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967; called once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the

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Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/69 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/69 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", the Assembly condemned the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of UNRWA and called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids; deplored the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which had led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which were operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/69 K).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/48/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 47/69 A);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 47/69 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/69 D to K).

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86. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G and 47/70 A to G).

At its forty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter,

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115/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 74):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/545, A/47/546, A/47/547, A/47/548, A/47/549, A/47/550 and A/47/551;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee: A/47/76, A/47/262 and A/47/509;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/612;

(d) Resolutions 47/70 A to G;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.24-27;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly and periodically its reports to Member States and to report on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions (resolutions 47/70 A to G).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 47/70 A), A/48/96;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/70 A to G).

87. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 34 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth to twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations were an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries, requested the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/161).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/59 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to 34; and approved the request of China to become a member of the Special Committee (resolution 43/59 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with information about the requirements of personnel, material and technical resources and services needed for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and to invite Member States to identify elements they could contribute; also requested him to

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establish an indicative registry of such potential contributions; further requested him to identify peace-keeping tasks and services that could be performed by civilian personnel; encouraged Member States to exchange information on their peace-keeping experiences, particularly through seminars; requested the Secretary-General to prepare manuals to aid Member States in establishing national training programmes for peace-keeping; urged all Member States to pay their contributions in full and on time; urged host countries of peace-keeping operations to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations, based on a model to be prepared by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of The Blue Helmets; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; invited Member States to submit any observations and suggestions on peace-keeping to the Secretary-General for compilation and submission to the Special Committee during its session in 1990; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/49).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the preparation by the Secretary-General of his report on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations and of a questionnaire on that subject; invited Member States to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the early preparation by the Secretary-General of a registry of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/75).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and invited the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in peace-keeping tasks; welcomed the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat and urged that they be kept up to date; considered it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all peace-keeping training and related activities; encouraged Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes to other

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interested Member States; requested the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility and cost of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat; also requested the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly; encouraged studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency; emphasized the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for start-up phases; stressed the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States; invited the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions were directly related to peace-keeping and to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations; considered it useful that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts; also considered it useful for the United Nations to monitor global developments that eventually may be transformed into a crisis; further considered it useful that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, inter alia, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police; considered that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in those operations; considered it advisable that the Special Committee continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all of their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/48).

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At its forty-seventh session, 116/ the General Assembly, recognizing both the role of peace-keeping operations in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and the impact of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations upon these activities, urged Member States to reply to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990; encouraged the Secretary-General to circulate a separate questionnaire on civil police and civilian experts of Member States; requested the Secretary-General to promote the establishment of a pool of resources that might be made readily available to United Nations peace-keeping operations; encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to provide forces and capabilities to the United Nations; stressed the need for the United Nations to be provided resources commensurate with its growing responsibilities. The Assembly also recalled the collective responsibility of all Member States in financing peace-keeping operations; stressed the need to delegate increased authority to Force Commanders; encouraged consideration of the establishment of a reserve fund; stressed the need to reimburse troop-contributing States; considered it important to contain financial expenditures; emphasized the importance of distinguishing clearly between peace-keeping operations themselves and other forms of assistance to parties of a conflict; considered that the issue of supplementing diversified financial resources should be further studied, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on that subject, as well as on the enhancement of peace-keeping staff and the development of an operations centre; urged Governments of host countries to provide conditions permitting United Nations forces to be kept to a minimum and to provide the greatest possible logistical and material support. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to consider strengthening the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping; welcomed the creation of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and invited the Secretary-General to

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116/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 75):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/47/253 and A/47/386;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/597 and A/47/604;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/613;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/770;

(e) Resolutions 47/71 and 47/72;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.14-18 and 22;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.40;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

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consider the creation of a unified, integrated structure within it; welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to appoint a Senior Police Adviser; requested the Secretariat to consider the utility of training guidelines for civilian specialized units; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme; invited the Secretary-General to institute arrangements for providing additional short-term personnel; also invited the Secretary-General to review the financial and administrative regulations concerning peace-keeping operations; further invited the Secretary-General to consider means of identifying as rapidly as possible Special Representatives/Force Commanders, and other key personnel; recommended a study on means of preventing duplication of responsibilities of civilian and military staff in the field; invited the Secretary-General to define logistics doctrine and standard operational procedures; encouraged the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide qualified military and civilian personnel; requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on all peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General to consider establishing a training programme for key staff of peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretariat to make all necessary arrangements for the reissue of The Blue Helmets in 1995; and recommended continuing the current practice of informal consultations with contributing States. The Assembly also welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy; considered that the concept of preventive peace-keeping required development and clarification; believed that the Secretary-General should have the means to dispatch his own missions and develop his peacemaking activities as appropriate; encouraged Member States to provide information concerning tensions that could escalate into conflict; believed that the closest attention needed to be paid to applying the preventive potential of the United Nations more broadly; recognized the importance of means of deterring aggressors; stressed that the parties to a conflict have an obligation to respect the international status of United Nations operations; urged Governments of host countries and parties to a conflict to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel; considered it important that the United Nations assess the risks to its units and personnel and take all necessary measures to safeguard them; encouraged regional and subregional organizations to promote the maintenance of peace and work in cooperation with the United Nations; emphasized that any peace-keeping deployment should be accompanied by intensified political efforts by the States concerned; believed that consideration might be given over the next few years to the elaboration of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations; took note of the establishment of an informal working group on "An Agenda for Peace"; recommended that budgetary implications of these proposals should be accommodated within the appropriation level approved in Assembly resolution 46/186 A; decided that the Special Committee should continue its review of peace-keeping; encouraged it to hold an inter-sessional meeting to consider pertinent recommendations in "An Agenda for Peace"; requested it to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session; invited Member States to submit further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the observations and suggestions

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to submit to the Special Committee; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the Assembly (resolution 47/71).

At the same session, the General Assembly paid tribute to peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel in the field; strongly demanded that host countries and all parties to conflicts take all measures possible to ensure their safety; reminded Governments of their responsibilities in this regard; urged the Secretary-General to conclude status-of-forces Agreements as early as possible; requested the Secretary-General, in planning future peace-keeping operations, to give particular attention to the safety of personnel; recommended that the Security Council might take further steps in accordance with the Charter should operations be frustrated by attacks against United Nations personnel; requested the Special Committee to study and report on other possible measures; and requested the Secretary-General to address the issue in his periodic reports on ongoing peace-keeping operations (resolution 47/72).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, A/48/173;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/48 and 47/71).

88. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat; and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it the Committee on Information and to increase its membership from 41 to 66 (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67 (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B and 38/82 A and B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A).

At its fortieth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A, B, D and E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B and 46/73 A and B). At its forty-first and forty-third sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 (resolution 41/68 C) and from 70 to 73 (decision 43/418), respectively. At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 73 to 74 (decision 44/418) and from 74 to 78 (decision 45/422), respectively. At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee from 78 to 79 (decision 46/423).

At its forty-seventh session, 117/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Committee on Information, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, *inter alia*, urged that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all

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117/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 76):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/47/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/462 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/614;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/771;

(e) Resolution 47/73 and decision 47/424;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.18-23;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.85 and 95.

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others concerned should: cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows; enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities; aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system; and provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO (resolution 47/73 A).

The General Assembly also called upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement a number of recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/73 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 79 to 81 members (decision 47/424) and took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, of Slovakia as a member of the Committee to fill the seat vacated by the former Czechoslovakia (decision 47/322). At present, the Committee is composed of: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/48/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/73 B).

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89. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402 and 47/402).

No advance documentation expected.

90. Science and peace

The item "Science and peace" was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in 1988, at the request of Costa Rica. At that session, the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to proclaim the "International Week of Science and Peace", to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls; and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/61).

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At its forty-fifth session, 118/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Week of Science and Peace in 1989 and the wide variety of activities that took place in connection with the event; urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced study, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security; urged Member States to promote international cooperation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information; and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invited them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/70).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its forty-eighth session (decision 47/423).

No advance documentation expected.

91. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

118/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/601;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/817 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolution 45/70;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.12 and 13;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420, 44/420, 45/423 and 46/415).

At its forty-seventh session, [119] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/425).

No advance documentation expected.

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[119] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/47/615;

(b) Decision 47/425;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/47/SR.5;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.85.

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92. Development and international economic cooperation

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

At its forty-sixth session, 120/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution 45/194 of 21 December 1990, took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive and analytical report containing an evaluation of the extent to which the efforts made by developing countries to stabilize their economies are being supported by the current international economic environment (resolution 46/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/154).

Report of the South Commission

At its forty-sixth session, 121/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/195 of 21 December 1990, recognizing the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission* in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s and taking note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission, urged Member States, international organizations and other

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120/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/385;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/154;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.3-9, 19 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

121/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission: A/46/448;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/155;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.28 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

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relevant institutions to study the report with a view to putting into effect its recommendations, as appropriate; invited UNDP to provide support for the distribution of the report in the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to enhance economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries; urged UNCTAD, UNDP, the regional commissions and other developmental bodies of the United Nations to support developing countries in implementing the relevant recommendations of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries; invited UNCTAD, UNDP and the regional commissions to follow, within their respective spheres of competence, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report by the parties concerned, as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present situation and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/155).

Impact of the recent evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation

The General Assembly took up this issue for the first time at its forty-fifth session, in connection with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 of 27 July 1990 and decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 regarding the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Council with ministerial participation, on 4 and 5 July 1991, to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation (resolution 45/182).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991; took note of the report of the Economic and Social Council, in particular as it pertained to the Special High-level Meeting; recognized the need to enhance the positive aspects of the fundamental transformations in the Central and Eastern European countries and their integration into the world economy; noted the assurances given by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions that the resources allocated to the Central and Eastern European countries would not reduce or divert official development assistance, including food aid, allocated to the developing countries; urged Member States to continue to consider, where appropriate, triangular arrangements which would also involve or benefit developing countries in the supply of the relevant requirements of the Central and Eastern European countries, taking into account the structural transformation needs and requirements of those countries; called on the international community to consider assisting developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the recent changes in their economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries to adapt to those changes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing, *inter alia*, an analysis of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken to integrate Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy, and on the full implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/202).

At its forty-seventh session, 122/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development; urged the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to ensure that the resources allocated to the economies in transition do not reduce or divert official development assistance allocated to the developing countries; called upon the international community to consider assisting the developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the changes in their economic relations with the economies in transition, in order to adapt to those changes; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to review and analyse, in close consultation and coordination with UNCTAD, the impact of the evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing, *inter alia*, an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/175).

An agenda for development

At its forty-seventh session, 123/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation

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122/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/403;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/717/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/175;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 34-37, 43 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

123/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/181;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 46 and 49;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by the Assembly, containing an analysis of and recommendations on ways to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the articles of agreement of the Bretton Woods institutions and to include therein, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them, for the consideration of Member States (resolution 47/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/181).

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA. UNCTAD now consists of 185 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983, its seventh session at Geneva in 1987 and its eighth session at Cartagena de Indias in 1992.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. On 1 May 1993, membership of the Board stood at 137.

At the second part of its thirty-eighth session (21 April to 7 May 1992), the Board, acting on the recommendations of the Conference at its eighth session, established the following four Standing Committees and five Ad Hoc Working Groups, for which it established terms of reference: Standing Committee on Commodities; Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation; Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries; Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries; Ad Hoc Working Group on Investment and Financial Flows: Non-debt-creating Finance for Development: New Mechanisms for Increasing Investment and Financial Flows; Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency; Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experience with Privatization; Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries; Ad Hoc Working Group on Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer. These bodies have completed their first cycle of meetings and have adopted work programmes.

At the first part of its thirty-ninth session (28 September to 14 October 1992) the Board established an Ad Hoc Working Group to Explore the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament, the terms of reference and timetable for which have yet to be established.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/48/15), vols. I and II.

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its forty-sixth session, [124] the General Assembly, bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of UNCTAD and GATT, reaffirming its resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185, 41/165, 42/173 and 44/215, and considering that further work needed to be undertaken in order to implement them, and gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system, called upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures; called upon developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the

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[124] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15, vols. I and II;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/496 and Add.1, A/46/564, A/46/565 and A/46/567;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/46/645/Add.2;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/786;

(e) Resolutions 46/207 to 46/214 and decision 46/459;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.41, 45, 51, 55 and 58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries; requested the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with UNCTAD; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/210).

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

At its forty-sixth session, 124/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 44/214, took note with appreciation of the contribution of UNCTAD in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urged UNCTAD to keep under constant review the evolution of transit-transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries; invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to carry out, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1992-1993, specific studies in the following areas, *inter alia*, bearing in mind the need to address the concerns of transit developing countries, and to report on the results of the studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session: (a) implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries; (b) identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation and the assessment of regional trade possibilities for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries; (c) improvement of current transit insurance regimes; (d) application of new information technology to improve transit services; (e) identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities; and (f) development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets; invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in collaboration with the Administrator of UNDP and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned above and in other relevant studies; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1993 a meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action to address the problems of land-locked developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action; called on the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1992-1993, in the area dealing with land-locked and island developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries; and welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the progress being made to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, and requested him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the resolution, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 46/212).

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its forty-seventh session, 125/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 46/214, took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the consultations carried out in 1992 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/47/636, annex), and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in line with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment, to continue his consultations with Governments on the future course of action on an international code of conduct and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the outcome of these consultations (resolution 41/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 47/182).

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

At its forty-seventh session, 125/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 45/201 and 46/207, taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the

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125/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/47/15);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/398 and Corr.1, A/47/410 and A/47/414 and Add.1;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/636;

(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.2 and Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/802;

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strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade, and expressing concern that the negotiations of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations had not been completed, but hoping that they would rapidly reach a balanced and substantial conclusion in all areas involved, once again urged all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report, taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (resolution 47/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/184).

(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/206, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, called upon all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action as a matter of urgency; reaffirmed that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development, and welcomed the fundamental and far-reaching changes that had been or were being initiated in the least developed countries; strongly urged the international community, in particular the donor countries, to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries, and to keep under review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries; requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International

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(f) Resolutions 47/182 to 47/187 and decision 47/445;

(g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-11, 14, 16-18, 25, 27, 30-33, 40, 42 and 43-51;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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Economic Cooperation, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups; welcomed the decision to upgrade to a division the unit of UNCTAD that deals, inter alia, with the least developed countries, and expressed the hope that the division would concentrate more fully on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries; called upon all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries; stressed the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and, in that context, requested the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative of each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, which would undertake the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action (resolution 46/156).

At its forty-seventh session, 126/ the General Assembly, noting that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-ninth session, conducted the second annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action and also reviewed the question of appropriate adjustment of commitments in respect of targets and levels of official development assistance to the least developed countries in the light of the addition of six countries to the list of those countries after the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and noting also that at the same session of the Trade and Development Board, donors expressed their intention to examine the effects that the countries newly added to the list of the least developed countries were having on the additional resource requirements of the least developed country group as a whole, noted the Board's decision, inter alia, to consider, at the second part of its thirty-ninth session, the question of appropriate adjustments of the commitments, as requested by UNCTAD at its eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the outcome of the third annual review of the Programme of Action by the Trade and Development Board (resolution 47/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/156 and 47/173).

126/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/717/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/173;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 40 and 48;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

(c) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its forty-sixth session, 127/ the General Assembly, recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment, and recognizing the critical role that women play, both in the informal and formal sectors, in primary environmental care and population programmes and in achieving sustainable development, requested the Secretary-General to include in the report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development (resolution 46/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/167).

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session an annotated outline of the next regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, and requested that the completed update be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council and in cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner in order to allow its proper consideration (resolution 44/171).

Document: Preliminary version of the 1994 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (resolution 44/171).

(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at

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127/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (j)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/464;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.11 (Part XII);

(c) Resolutions 46/17 and 46/167;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.18, 22, 32 and 51;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.48 and 78.

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fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic cooperation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of UNDP to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical cooperation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical cooperation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, decided to entrust the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for in resolution 33/198, a review of developments regarding technical cooperation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; and decided that the High-level Meeting would be called

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the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on its second session; and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Committee on its third session (decision 38/441).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the High-level Committee at its fourth session; recognized the necessity for programmes of technical cooperation among developing countries to be fully integrated into the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; took note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical cooperation among developing countries; and requested the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary action, in their respective fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee (resolution 40/196).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its fifth session; invited the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level; requested UNDP and the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of executing each project on technical cooperation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical cooperation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/180).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries in recent years; recognized the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries; recalled the particular responsibility of UNDP for catalysing and promoting technical cooperation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system; recognized that the further strengthening and improvement of intergovernmental programming exercises required an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities; recommended that the execution of the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible and appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of UNDP; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution of the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 42/179).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had not yet established contact and relationships with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to explore the possibility of doing so; commended the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had extended concrete assistance to the Conference; commended the Conference for the considerable achievements it had made since its founding; renewed its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/221).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical cooperation among developing countries; endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/222).

Also at the same session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the General Assembly requested the various parties in the promotion and implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including UNDP, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority to the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such cooperation would become a basic component of their policies for development (resolution 44/223).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly recalled its resolution 43/190 of 20 December 1988 and reiterated its request to the developed countries and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including UNDP, FAO, IFAD and other international development and financing institutions, to extend assistance to the developing countries in order to enable them to strengthen their technical cooperation with each other in food and agriculture. It requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, information on the implementation of the decision (decision 45/444).

At its forty-sixth session, 128/ the General Assembly, reaffirming that, while developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves, developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities and that the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical cooperation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, reaffirmed the continued validity of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries; endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its seventh session; urged all Member States, UNDP and other relevant organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support, including financial support, of activities in technical cooperation among developing countries; urged UNDP to take the lead in assisting developing countries in overcoming the problems encountered in their efforts to promote and implement activities in technical cooperation among developing countries; called upon the international community to take the necessary measures to implement the commitments agreed upon in the context of technical cooperation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/159).

128/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (d)):

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/46/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/481;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/478 and A/46/570;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Part VI): A/46/645/Add.5;

(e) Resolutions 46/159 and 46/160 and decision 46/439;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.4, 19-22, 56 and 57;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

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At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, which described the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference; commended the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference; called upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so; commended the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation; noted with interest the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s; renewed its appeal to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which currently includes the marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation; appealed to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Conference to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa; called upon the South African authorities and all parties in a position to do so to redouble efforts to end the violence; welcomed the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and called upon the international community to encourage and support those developments; appealed to the international community to extend assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique; also appealed to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme; invited the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/160).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/48/39);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/159 and 46/160).

(e) Environment

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon, adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of UNEP, whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary. However, by paragraph 5 of resolution 42/185, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to the Assembly to a biennial one.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director, who is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director will expire on 31 December 1996.

Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of UNEP, administered by the Executive Director of UNEP under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve at each regular session the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operations.

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Coordination Board, under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Coordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNEP to take such measures as may be necessary for the realization of the objectives and the implementation of the strategies relating to the programme of UNEP in the field of national and international environmental law and, in particular, to take measures designed to provide technical assistance to developing countries, at their request, for the development of their national environmental legislation; urged all States entitled to become parties, as appropriate, to existing conventions and protocols in the field of environment to do so as soon as possible; requested the depositaries of the conventions referred to above to inform the Executive Director of UNEP periodically of the status of those conventions; requested the Executive Director of UNEP to assist States, upon request, in preparing proposals for legislative or other measures necessary for the adherence to conventions in the field of environmental management; and further requested the Governing Council of UNEP to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions, with particular reference to ratifications, accessions and entry into force, as well as of the intention to become parties to such conventions expressed by Governments during the year between sessions of the Council (resolution 3436 (XXX)).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/179 and 37/219, decision 38/442, and resolutions 39/167, 40/197 and 40/200).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the growing attention being given world wide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of rise in the sea level resulting from climate change; urged the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by rise in the sea level; requested the Secretary-General to invite UNEP, WMO and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas; recommended that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate as well as within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its preparatory process; and requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 44/206).

At the same session, the General Assembly recognized the need to strengthen international cooperation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency; underlined the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch; reaffirmed that States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources and reaffirmed their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control did not cause damage to the environment of other States; requested the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of UNEP, to prepare a report on possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats; to define criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet; to issue early warnings; to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation in these areas; to assist Governments facing environmental emergencies; and to mobilize financial resources and technical cooperation to fulfil these tasks; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Governing Council of UNEP the report called for above and invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider that report and to present its views thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/224).

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Also at the same session, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of developing rules of international law on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes; requested the Executive Director of UNEP to establish an ad hoc Working Group of legal and technical experts to develop elements that might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes; invited the Executive Director of UNEP and the Secretary-General of IMO to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions; and requested the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Executive Director of UNEP to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and of the resolution (resolution 44/226, sect. III).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries; noted with satisfaction the regional activities that had taken place or were being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development; invited Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development; noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, coordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system in this respect; endorsed the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of UNEP on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187; reaffirmed the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in measures to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems; stressed the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern; reaffirmed the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical cooperation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems; considered that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of environmentally sound development; invited the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to take into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of UNEP and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/227).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, called for its full implementation by all members of the international community; requested the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/197).

At its forty-sixth session, 129/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 46/215 to 46/217 and decisions 46/460 to 46/463).

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly took up this issue for the first time at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/225).

129/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (e)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/138-E/1991/52; A/46/156-E/1991/54; A/46/157-E/1991/55; A/46/214-E/1991/77 and A/46/615 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (drift-net fishing);

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part VII): A/46/645/Add.6;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/791;

(e) Resolutions 46/215 to 46/217 and decisions 46/460 to 46/463;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.3, 5-8, 45, 48-55, 57 and 58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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At its forty-sixth session, 129/ the General Assembly called upon all members of the international community to effect a 50 per cent reduction in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing effort by 30 June 1992, and to ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing was fully implemented by 31 December 1992; and encouraged all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent such fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas (resolution 46/215).

At its forty-seventh session, 130/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a further report on the implementation of its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991 (decision 47/443).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its seventeenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/48/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/443).

(f) Desertification and drought

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to give priority to the search for medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of desert encroachment in the countries bordering on the Sahara and other areas with similar geographical conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

130/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/487;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/718/Add.1;

(c) Decision 47/443;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.16, 17 and 30;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for actions contained in the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of UNEP with the responsibility of following up and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter (resolution 32/172).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to make the necessary arrangements at each session for submitting a report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolutions 39/168 B and 40/198 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; urged Governments, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification; invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to accord high priority to desertification control; and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP, to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the resolution (resolution 44/172 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed that the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continued to pose obstacles to desertification control and that the struggle against desertification required financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries; urged the affected countries to use appropriate mechanisms to mobilize resources to combat desertification; urged the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; requested the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office; and invited the Office to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources and to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification (resolution 44/172 B).

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At its forty-sixth session, 131/ the General Assembly endorsed decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control; welcomed the priority to be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session; welcomed the continued and substantial financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in their preparations for the Conference, and encouraged the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area; and requested the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/161).

At its forty-seventh session, 132/ the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on combating desertification and drought (decision 47/444).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/209).

131/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (f)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/268-E/1991/107 and Corr.1 and A/46/380-E/1991/142;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.7;

(c) Resolution 46/161 and decision 46/440;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.53 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

132/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/393;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/718/Add.1;

(c) Decision 47/444;

(d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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(g) Human settlements

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements would be for a term of four years instead of three (resolution 40/202 B).

At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Antigua and Barbuda,* Austria,**, Azerbaijan,*** Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,* Barbados,** Belarus,** Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,* Canada,*** Chile,* China,*** Colombia,* Egypt,* Finland,* France,*** Germany,** Ghana,** Greece,** Haiti,** Hungary,*** India,** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,*** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Madagascar,*** Malawi,*** Malaysia,** Mexico,** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,* Norway,** Pakistan,* Papua New Guinea,*** Philippines,** Romania,* Russian Federation,* Sierra Leone,* Somalia,*** Sri Lanka,** Sudan,** Sweden,*** Turkey,* Uganda,* United Arab Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Venezuela,*** Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat, to be named United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the coordination of activities within the United Nations system, and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, took up her duties on 1 March 1993. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000; decided that the main objective of the Strategy was to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000, that the main focus should therefore be on improving the situation of the disadvantaged and the poor, and that the following fundamental objectives and principles should form the basis of the Strategy: (a) enabling policies, whereby the full potential and resources of all governmental and non-governmental actors in the field of human settlements are utilized, must be at the heart of national and international efforts; (b) women, as income-earners, home-makers and heads of households, and women's organizations fulfil a crucial role as contributors to the solution of human settlements problems, which should be fully recognized and reflected in equal participation of women in the elaboration of housing policies, programmes and projects, and that the specific interests and capabilities of women should be adequately represented in human settlements policy formulation and in government mechanisms employed at all levels for the implementation of housing policies, programmes and projects; (c) shelter and development are mutually supportive and interdependent, and policies must be developed in full recognition of the important links between shelter and economic development; and (d) the concept of sustainable development implies that shelter provision and urban development must be reconcilable with a sustainable management of the environment; designated the Commission on Human Settlements to act as the

United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy and Habitat as the secretariat for the activities of other United Nations organizations and agencies concerned; urged Governments to develop appropriate national and subnational strategies for shelter in the light of the guidelines provided in the report of the Executive Director of Habitat entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000" (HS/C/11/3), and regularly to report to the Commission, beginning at its twelfth session, on their relevant experience and progress in implementing those strategies; requested the Executive Director to monitor and subsequently to report to the Commission, beginning at its thirteenth session, on the relevant global experience and progress of all countries in implementing the Strategy; decided to review and clarify the Strategy on a biennial basis, within regular budgetary resources, with the assistance of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographic representation, and to revise the Strategy in the light of global and national experience from all regions and subregions; requested the Commission, as the body designated to coordinate implementation of the Strategy, to report biennially to the Assembly on progress made in its implementation; adopted the guidelines for steps to be taken at the national and international levels, in support of the guidelines for national and international action contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, prepared pursuant to resolution 42/191; called upon all States and others in a position to do so to make generous contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to facilitate implementation of the Strategy (resolution 43/181).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/173 and 44/174).

At its forty-sixth session, [133] the General Assembly took note of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General (A/46/262-E/1991/95);

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[133] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (g)):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session, Supplement No. 8 and addendum (A/46/8 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/262-E/1991/95;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part IX): A/46/645/Add.8;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/789;

(e) Resolutions 46/162 to 46/164;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.48-51 and 58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

called for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields; expressed its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967; affirmed that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; rejected the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements; requested the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and, pending the exercise of their right to self-determination, to plan for concerted economic and social actions by the United Nations system; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/162).

At its forty-seventh session, 134/ the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Assembly for the Conference that would be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly; decided that an organizational session of the Preparatory Committee of three days' duration would be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions would be held, the first early in 1994 at Geneva or in New York, and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session; decided that the Preparatory Committee should: (a) draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; (b) adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting; and (c) prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption (resolution 47/180).

134/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/360;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/718/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 47/180;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9 and 25;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fourteenth session, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, Supplement No. 8 and addendum (A/48/8 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat II (organizational session), Supplement No. 37 (A/48/37) (resolution 47/180);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/162).

(h) Science and technology for development

At its forty-sixth session, 135/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that knowledge was the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology had a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries; urged that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries; and requested the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor

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135/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (h)):

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, Supplement No. 37 (A/46/37);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part X): A/46/645/Add.9;

(c) Resolution 46/165;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.5, 8, 9 and 38-41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-general on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries (resolution 46/165).

At the same session, the Assembly transformed the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, into a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, namely, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 46/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/165).

(i) Entrepreneurship

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities: (a) to continue to support the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations; and (b) to facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors in the economic development of developing countries, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/182).

At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/360-E/1988/63); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of measures to promote the contribution of national entrepreneurs to the economic development of developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a section on international factors affecting the growth and competitiveness of enterprises of developing countries, including the need for broader market opportunities; and further requested him to prepare a report on these issues for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1988/74).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the development of entrepreneurship in all countries and urged the international community to support their efforts; agreed that entrepreneurship contributes to a more efficient world economy and enhances the internationalization of trading markets and financial flows to the benefit of all; encouraged Member States to make their capital and credit markets more efficient, to foster the expertise and capabilities of the business community and to provide for sound

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private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth; called upon Member States to facilitate the development of cooperation between domestic and foreign enterprises; requested the Secretary-General to incorporate in subsequent issues of the World Economic Survey a chapter regarding the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development and on measures being taken at the national and international levels to promote entrepreneurship, as well as suggestions on how the international economic community could support the development of entrepreneurship in national economies; and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development a section on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, in particular in developing countries (resolution 45/188).

At its forty-sixth session, 136/ the General Assembly welcomed the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expressed its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources; also requested them to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as cooperatives, and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises through the promotion, where appropriate, of market-oriented approaches to their operation; further requested them to strengthen their communication and

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136/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 78 (i)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-4;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part XI): A/46/645/Add.10;

(c) Resolution 46/166;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.9, 19-21, 28, 33 and 52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

cooperation, and invited the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention to and focus on coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of UNDP; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship; recognized the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship; called upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship, when requested, by supporting the national efforts of countries and the measures they may adopt through market-oriented approaches to further the development of entrepreneurship and to help overcome the constraints they may face in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in promoting economic growth, and to include relevant findings in the World Economic Survey; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, taking into account the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship (resolution 46/166).

At its forty-seventh session, 137/ the General Assembly welcomed the activities being undertaken by relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in supporting national efforts aimed at increasing economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development through privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation of economic activities and other relevant policies, and urged them: (a) to support, when requested, the national efforts of countries in implementing privatization, demonopolization,

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137/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/717/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/171;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 40 and 50;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in the context of their economic reforms and the opening of their economies; (b) to strengthen their communication and cooperation in supporting the national efforts of countries in privatizing enterprises, demonopolizing and deregulating their economic activities and implementing other relevant policies, and invited the Secretary-General to give due attention to coordination of the United Nations system in this field, through, inter alia, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant United Nations bodies; (c) to take into account, in implementing their respective mandates, the work already undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to maximize the efficiency of the system, mindful of the ongoing process of restructuring the system; called upon interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on their activities, programmes and experiences concerning privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies in order to increase the efficiency and coordination of technical cooperation in this field; requested the Secretary-General to improve, within existing resources, research activities on all areas of privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation and other relevant policies, to enhance cooperation with national and international research institutions, and to include all pertinent findings in relevant United Nations publications, including the World Economic Survey; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, to be submitted pursuant to its resolution 46/166 of 19 December 1991 on entrepreneurship, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of the resolution (resolution 47/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/166 and 47/171).

(j) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

At its forty-seventh session, [138] the General Assembly recognized that the full integration of the economies in transition into the world economy should have a positive impact on world trade, economic growth and development, including that of the developing countries; also recognized the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition, with due regard to the developing countries among them; requested the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy; and requested him therefore to prepare with the full cooperation of the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing the economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/187).

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[138] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (a)):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/47/718/Add.2;

(b) Resolution 47/187;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 43 and 50;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/187).

93. External debt crisis and development

At its forty-seventh session, 139/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the external debt crisis and development; welcomed the conclusion of several agreements on commercial bank debt and debt-service reduction under the evolving international debt strategy and took note of relevant declarations recognizing the debt problems of some highly indebted lower-middle-income countries, taking into account their special and specific situations; also welcomed the write-off of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and urged those countries which had not done so to cancel or provide equivalent relief for the official development assistance debt of the least developed countries; expressed its appreciation for the initiatives taken by developed countries, including recent initiatives to address the debt problems of some middle-income African countries, encouraged the implementation thereof and invited all creditor countries to consider taking relevant measures for middle-income debtor developing countries; stressed the need for the broadest and most expeditious implementation of the recent initiatives and for continuing to build upon them, in order, *inter alia*, to prevent the proliferation of debt problems; also stressed the need for the implementation

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139/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/396;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/722;

(c) Resolution 47/198;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 19, 20, 28 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

of additional debt-relief measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official debt, and for more urgent action with regard to the remaining commercial debt owed by developing countries; recognized the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups, in order to ensure social and political stability; emphasized the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development; recognized the need of debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and, in that connection, stressed the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries; reiterated the need for the implementation of initiatives involving developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, commercial banks and multilateral financial institutions, with a view to easing the debt and debt-service burdens of severely indebted developing countries; stressed the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urged the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development; urged the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-nature swaps and debt-for-development swaps; stressed the need for sustained action in addressing the debt problems of low-income countries and, in that regard, called for early, expeditious and wide implementation of the enhanced terms currently offered to low-income countries by the Paris Club, as well as, where necessary, the extension thereof; called upon private creditors to renew and expand initiatives and efforts in order to tackle the commercial debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries; urged creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/198).

94. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to study options, including new approaches to revitalize growth and development in developing countries, to help them address effectively the eradication of poverty; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty (resolution 43/195).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/44/467); requested the Committee for Development Planning to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/212); and requested him to include in the report a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in the area of international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolution 44/211).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly agreed that the eradication of poverty in the developing countries was an objective of the highest priority and consequently urged the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate and implement forthwith, within their programme and activities at all levels, necessary measures and actions to eradicate this distressing problem (resolution 45/213).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in coordinating actions, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries (resolution 46/141).

At its forty-seventh session, 140/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/47/530); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in coordinating action, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in all countries, particularly in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries" (resolution 47/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/197).

95. Operational activities for development

World Summit for Children

At its forty-seventh session, 141/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and

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140/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 81):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/530;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/721;

(c) Resolution 47/197;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.38, 39, 46 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

141/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/47/19) and A/47/19/Add.1 (mimeo);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/264-E/1992/71;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/419 and Add.1-3;

(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/723;

(e) Resolution 47/199 and decisions 47/447 and 47/448;

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taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/264-E/1992/71) on the implementation of that resolution, decided to request the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to it for consideration at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/447).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/447).

(a) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, it is composed of the following 48 States:

Algeria,* Austria,* Belgium,** Benin,*** Bolivia,** Cameroon,** Canada,** China,* Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** Cuba,* Ecuador,*** Fiji,** Finland,* France,** Gambia,** Germany,*** Ghana,* India,*** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,* Jamaica,*** Japan,* Kuwait,* Lesotho,** Netherlands,*** New Zealand,** Nicaragua,* Norway,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Poland,*** Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,*** Romania,** Russian Federation,* Saint Lucia,* Slovakia,*** Somalia,** Spain,** Sudan,*** Sweden,*** Switzerland,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,* Yemen** and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1994.

** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1995.

*** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1996.

(continued)

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.21-24, 36, 38, 48 and 51;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. James Gustave Speth as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 16 July 1993 (decision 47/327).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Cooperation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of cooperation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the central funding and coordinating role of UNDP in technical cooperation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex) and resolution 32/197, and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical cooperation activities (resolution 42/196).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed decision 88/50 of the Governing Council of UNDP to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries, and invited the Governing Council, when considering these successor arrangements, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system; also invited the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent

United Nations organs and programmes; and invited the Governing Council to consider at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the following and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council: (a) the question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters, and (b) the possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund" (resolution 43/199).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Governing Council of UNDP to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster coordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity, through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and ensuring regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level (resolution 44/211).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of decision 91/27 on national execution adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP on 21 June 1991; stressed that the national execution modality should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries; and also reaffirmed the continued validity of the resident coordinator system as detailed in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, as well as the urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system (resolution 46/219).

At its forty-seventh session, 141/ the General Assembly took note of decision 92/23 of 26 May 1992 of the Governing Council of UNDP on the programme approach, in which the Governing Council, inter alia, stressed that the programme approach should be applied on a country-specific basis and encouraged UNDP to assist relevant national organisations in the assessment and enhancement of technical and managerial capacities at the programme level and in the formulation and implementation of cross-sectoral, sectoral and subsectoral development programmes; stressed that in order to ensure the effective integration of the assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of countries and to facilitate the assessment and evaluation of the impact and sustainability of that assistance, a country strategy note should be formulated by interested recipient Governments, with the assistance of and in cooperation with the United Nations system, under the leadership of the resident coordinator in all recipient countries where the Government so chooses; and called for a fully coordinated multidisciplinary approach to the needs of recipient countries under the leadership of the resident coordinator and the widening of the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as UNDP resident representatives/ resident coordinators to include the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies (resolution 47/199).

No advance documentation expected.

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(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 1521 (XV)).

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI)). The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director (resolution 2321 (XXII)). Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; and decided that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 34/428).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that it would take a decision at its thirty-sixth session on the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund and that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with the measures laid down in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 35/422).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal of the Governing Council of UNDP, contained in its decision 81/2, that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United

Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980 (A/36/3/Rev.1, chap. XXIX); and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to adopt financial regulations in respect of the Fund and to report such regulations to the Assembly (resolution 36/277).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the report on the Fund biennially in odd years (resolution 39/217).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly affirmed the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (resolution 45/199, annex), including the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 45/206). The Programme of Action calls for, *inter alia*, a 20 per cent increase per annum in funds for the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 2000.

No advance documentation expected.

(c) United Nations technical cooperation activities [142]

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the Governments concerned, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/228 and 39/219).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments of Member States and to submit a progress report, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/213).

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[142] This annotation covered the sub-item on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. No update was available at the time of going to press.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical cooperation activities (decision 42/446).

No advance documentation expected.

(d) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of UNDP as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a coordinator to promote and coordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers, serving in 93 countries (resolution 36/198).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to observe annually, on 5 December, an International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, and urged them to take measures to heighten awareness of the important contribution of volunteer service; also invited specialized agencies, other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations that provide, are affiliated with or benefit from volunteer service to undertake and promote activities to stimulate greater awareness of the contribution to their work made by volunteers; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote world-wide publicity on the important role of volunteer service (resolution 40/212).

In 1993, the United Nations Volunteers programme will celebrate its twenty-second anniversary, having grown into a programme with over 2,300 volunteers in 119 countries, working in areas of technical cooperation, community development, humanitarian relief and democratization.

No advance documentation expected.

96. International cooperation for economic growth and development:

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting 1 January 1991; and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. In paragraph 112 of the annex, the Assembly decided that a review and appraisal relating to the progress of the Strategy should be carried out biennially by the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate recommendations to assist in that process (resolution 45/199).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, convinced that the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of Developing Countries (resolution S-18/3, annex), would contribute to the strengthening of international economic cooperation, noted with appreciation the results achieved by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in the elaboration of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54; called upon States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration; and decided that, during consideration of the item, the Assembly should elaborate modalities to ensure action-oriented political review and follow-up processes for the Declaration (resolution 45/234).

At its forty-sixth session, 143/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 and recalling its resolution 45/234, decided to keep the

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143/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/505;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/739;

(c) Resolutions 46/144 and 46/145;

implementation of the Declaration under political review at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (a) implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (b) implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade" (resolution 46/144).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly pointed to the substantive importance of integration among developing countries, both for the international community in general and, in particular, for the strengthening of growth and socio-economic development in the developing countries; decided that in the context of the next revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to be held in 1992, activities promoting regional economic integration among developing countries should be given special attention, and recommended that those activities be included as separate subprogrammes under the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, UNCTAD and the regional commissions, where appropriate, in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, taking into account the need for coordination and the avoidance of duplication; requested the regional commissions, together with UNCTAD, to contribute to the identification, preparation and implementation of specific projects to facilitate economic integration and to submit them to bilateral donors, regional development banks and financial institutions for their consideration; invited all States and regional economic integration organizations to support those initiatives; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/145).

(continued)

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.10, 11, 17, 52 and 53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

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At its forty-seventh session, 144/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (resolution S-18/3, annex), and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (resolution 45/199, annex), which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development, took note with interest of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General on the subject; encouraged Member States to submit their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration; and decided, in order to keep the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy under review, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/145).

97. International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1989/91).

In June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed the Executive Director of UNFPA as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference.

At its second regular session of 1991, on the recommendation of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the Economic and Social Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; defined the objectives of the Conference; and authorized the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings as part of preparations for the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

144/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 84):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/397 and A/47/270-E/1992/74;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/457 and A/47/477;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/724;

(d) Resolution 47/152;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.12, 13, 22 and 45;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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At its forty-seventh session, 145/ the General Assembly, endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference, as decided by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/93, emphasized the importance of ensuring an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process, as well as the need for participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development" (resolution 47/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/176 and Council resolution 1993/13).

98. International conference on the financing of development

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening of the second regular session of the Council (see E/1991/SR.16) that consideration be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing, and decided to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for further consideration (Council decision 1991/274).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development; and requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the multilateral financing institutions, to submit a report on the item to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/205).

145/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/717/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/176;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.48-51;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

At its forty-seventh session, 146/ the General Assembly decided to continue exploring the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development in close consultation and cooperation with the World Bank, IMF, the regional development banks and UNCTAD; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the situation of the potential sources of financing for development, in order to consider further the issue of the convening of an international conference (decision 47/436).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/436).

99. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction (resolution 42/169).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to develop an appropriate framework of action at all levels for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade (resolution 43/202).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990; decided to designate the second Wednesday of October as International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction; adopted the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the resolution in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade (resolution 44/236).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to implement fully the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; noted with deep concern

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146/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/575;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/726;

(c) Decision 47/436;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 28, 40 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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that organizational arrangements had not been fully established and implemented in accordance with section D of the International Framework of Action; reaffirmed the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work in close association and cooperation with UNDRO, bearing in mind the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to that Office by the Assembly (resolution 45/185).

At its forty-sixth session, 147/ the General Assembly, welcoming the establishment of the Special High-Level Council, which completed the organizational arrangements for the Decade and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade, the addendum to which contained the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade, endorsed the Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and encouraged the members of the Council to embark actively on the implementation of their tasks, with particular attention to increasing public awareness of the potential for disaster reduction and raising support for the activities of the Decade from Governments, funding organizations and the business community; also endorsed the recommendations contained in the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade and its proposal concerning the convening in 1994 of a world conference of representatives of national committees for the Decade, which would bring together participants from a broad range of sectors of activity, including the scientific and technological sector, the business sector and the industrial sector, as well as non-governmental groups, and which would serve as a substantive contribution to the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade called for in resolution 44/236; commended the initiatives already taken by countries exposed to disasters to reduce their vulnerability, and encouraged them to continue with the adoption of national disaster mitigation policies; stressed the benefits of regional meetings with heads of national committees; reiterated its appeals to the international community, in particular to donor countries, for adequate funding, including contributions to the Trust Fund,

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147/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/266-E/1991/106 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/733;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/797;

(d) Resolution 46/149;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.26-29, 40 and 53;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

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for carrying out the activities of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the Decade (resolution 46/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/149), A/48/219-E/1993/97.

100. Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference; decided on the objectives that the Conference should have in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context; and decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its resumed forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a decision delineating the mandate and responsibilities of the secretariat of the Conference (decision 44/464); and decisions on the financing arrangements of non-conference-servicing costs (decisions 44/466 and 44/467).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly stressed the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, and reiterated the need to integrate and keep the balance between the environmental and developmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work; and urged that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government (resolutions 45/211 and 46/168). The Assembly also decided that the Conference would take place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (resolution 45/211) from 3 to 14 June 1992, with pre-session consultations to take place on 1 and 2 June 1992 (decision 46/468).

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

148/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: A/47/598 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/719;

endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, as adopted by the Conference; called upon all concerned to implement all commitments, agreements and recommendations reached at the Conference, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation under section IV of Agenda 21, stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building, and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries; and decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth and subsequent sessions an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 47/190).

Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations on international institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development; requested the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up such a Commission as a functional commission of the Council in order to ensure effective follow-up of the Conference, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels; recommended that the Commission have the functions agreed upon in paragraphs 38.13, 33.13 and 33.21 of Agenda 21, as well as those functions enumerated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/191).

(continued)

(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/47/811 and A/47/814;

(e) Resolutions 47/188 to 47/194;

(f) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.51;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.48 and 49;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish the Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council with the functions as enumerated in paragraphs 3 to 5 of Assembly resolution 47/191; decided that the Commission should be composed of 53 members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies; and decided that the Commission should meet annually for a period of two to three weeks (Council decision 1993/207).

At the same session, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 53 States members of the Commission on Sustainable Development (Council decision 1993/201):

Algeria,** Angola,* Antigua and Barbuda,*** Australia,** Austria,** Barbados,* Belarus,* Belgium,*** Benin,** Bolivia,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,*** Canada,* Chile,*** China,*** Colombia,** Cuba,** Czech Republic,** Egypt,** France,** Gabon,*** Germany,*** Guinea,* Hungary,** Iceland,*** India,* Indonesia,*** Italy,* Japan,* Madagascar,* Malawi,*** Malaysia,* Mexico,* Morocco,* Namibia,*** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,*** Philippines,** Poland,*** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,*** Singapore,** Sri Lanka,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,* Uruguay,*** Vanuatu,** and Venezuela.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/191).

Observance of World Day for Water

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly decided to declare 22 March of each year World Day for Water, to be observed starting in 1993, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 18 of Agenda 21 (resolution 47/193).

Capacity-building for Agenda 21

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly invited all relevant United Nations agencies, within their mandates, to promote early action to implement chapter 37 of Agenda 21, entitled "National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building in developing countries"; and requested the Commission on Sustainable Development, in execution of its mandate, to give urgent consideration to the implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21 on capacity-building (resolution 47/194).

(a) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly decided to establish, under its auspices, an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, taking into account proposals that might be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994; also decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 47/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/188), A/48/226.

(b) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly decided to convene in April 1994 the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which should be of two weeks' duration and should have the highest possible level of participation; also decided that the Conference should have the following objectives: (a) to adopt plans and programmes to support the sustainable development of small island developing States and the utilization of their marine and coastal resources, which included meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people; and (b) to adopt measures that would enable small island developing States to cope effectively and creatively and in a sustainable manner with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts on and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources; further decided that the Conference, in pursuit of those objectives, should examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote sustained and environmentally sound development of small island developing States; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its

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forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 47/189).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: Supplement No. 36 (A/48/36).

(c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

At its forty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly, recalling Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, programme area C, relating to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas, recalling also the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, taking note of the Declaration of Cancun, adopted by the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, inviting all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation and management of living marine resources, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, decided to convene in 1993, under United Nations auspices and in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, an intergovernmental conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which should complete its work before the forty-ninth session of the Assembly; also decided that the conference should (a) identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks; (b) consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States; and (c) formulate appropriate recommendations; reaffirmed that the work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the Convention, in particular the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, and that States should give full effect to the high seas fisheries provisions of the Convention with regard to straddling and highly migratory fish stocks; decided to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the conference, and invited Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the fund; invited relevant specialized agencies, particularly FAO and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations, to contribute relevant scientific and technical studies and reports and to organize regional and subregional technical meetings in order to contribute to the work of the conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the work of the conference (resolution 47/192).

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The Conference held its organizational session from 19 to 23 April. Its substantive session will be held from 12 to 30 July 1993 at United Nations Headquarters.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/192).

101. Special programmes of economic assistance

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/192, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988 on the status of the special programme; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique (resolution 41/197).

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 42/199 to 42/205, 43/52, 43/205 to 43/211, 44/12, 44/176 to 44/182 and 45/222 to 45/230). At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programmes for Mozambique and to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/227). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing the identification of priorities for action by the international community as regards the special difficulties being encountered by Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu, an assessment of the assistance actually received and an assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively (resolution 45/230).

At its forty-sixth session, 149/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development, and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments (resolutions 46/147 and 46/170 to 46/179).

149/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 84):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen: A/46/217-E/1991/94;

(ii) Summary reports on Chad and Djibouti: A/46/316;

(iii) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/46/369;

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Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

At its forty-sixth session, 149/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/458) describing the status of implementation of the Special Plan; again urged all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and institutions to continue participating actively in and to take steps for the implementation of activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan, bearing in mind the difficult socio-economic situation facing the Central American countries, and to support projects presented by those countries under the mechanisms of the Special Plan; stressed the urgent need for the international community to increase its technical assistance to the Central American countries and to provide them with adequate additional financial resources on soft and favourable terms, with a view to effectively promoting the development and economic growth of the region; welcomed the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué issued by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the member States of the European Community and the Central American countries, including Panama, and the member States of the group of cooperating countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), held at

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(iv) Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan: A/46/452;

(v) Emergency assistance to Somalia: A/46/547;

(vi) Implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America: A/46/458;

(vii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/46/557 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;

(viii) Review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance: A/46/568;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/734;

(c) Resolutions 46/170 to 46/179;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 47, 50-52 and 54-56;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.78, 84 and 86.

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Managua on 18 and 19 March 1991, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to continue to participate in the revitalization and economic and social development of the region; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan; and decided to examine and evaluate its implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/170).

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/232 and 46/147).

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/528), and noting with

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150/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/47/291-E/1992/95;

(ii) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar, Vanuatu and Yemen: A/47/337;

(iii) Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia: A/47/528;

(iv) Assistance to Mozambique: A/47/539;

(v) Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia: A/47/553;

(vi) Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan: A/47/554;

(vii) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/47/573;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/727 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 47/42 and 47/154 to 47/163;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 25 and 40;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.81 and 92.

deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy, called upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constituted important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia and to undertake, when conditions permitted, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of the needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/154).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon; commended the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon; called upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction whenever possible; called upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the steps necessary to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed as soon as possible; and invited the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/155).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly declared its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti in particular and the Horn of Africa in general; invited the United Nations system, in particular UNDP, to assist the

Government of Djibouti, in the context of the scheduled round-table meeting, in preparing an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as a sustainable and adequate long-term development programme; called upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with substantial appropriate assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/157).

Emergency assistance for the humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 43/206, 44/178, 45/229 and 46/176, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia (A/47/553) and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on special economic and disaster relief assistance (see A/C.2/47/SR.25), appealed to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992; decided to establish, through extrabudgetary resources, a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali undergraduate university students whose studies had been disrupted by the ongoing civil strife; requested the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing regular budgetary resources, that information about the scholarships that had been offered will be disseminated to Somali students, within and outside Somalia; urged the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to implement their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis, in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia; appealed to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that would lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia; and called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations,

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and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the resolution and to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/160).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 43/8, 43/52, 44/12, 45/226 and 46/178 on assistance to the Sudan, noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the displacement of a large number of persons, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/554), noted the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued on 16 September 1992 during the visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to Khartoum, and called upon all parties to adhere to it; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country; appealed to all parties concerned to pursue dialogue and negotiations and terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts; stressed the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need; urged all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/162).

Assistance to Yemen

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly called upon States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend, as rapidly as possible, their assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the economic and social challenges facing it; called upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in their efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and, especially, by the returnees and refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/179).

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102. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affected the economy of Angola, and mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985), 577 (1985), 602 (1987), 606 (1987) and 628 (1989), in which the Council, inter alia, had requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress, expressed its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems; appealed to the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations agencies on the results of those consultations (resolution 44/168).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the United Nations system and the international community, with a view to obtaining increased support for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and welcomed the decision of the Government of Angola to organize a donors' conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1991 (resolution 45/233).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola, which had created political conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola; appealed for generous contributions for the continuation of the Special Relief Programme for Angola in 1992; reiterated its appeal to the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola (resolution 46/142).

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At its forty-seventh session, 151/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the serious economic and political situation prevailing in Angola and concerned about the continuous drought that was ravaging the central and southern regions of the country and adversely affecting millions of lives, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; called upon all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and national reconciliation goals, thus creating conditions conducive to the economic rehabilitation of the country; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola; welcomed the decision of the Government of Angola to organize a donors' round-table conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1993; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/164).

103. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

At its forty-seventh session, 152/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the signing, on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, of the Chapultepec Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which put an end to the Salvadorian armed conflict within the framework of the negotiating process

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151/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/531;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/728;

(c) Resolution 47/164;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 25, 26, 34, 40 and 48;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

152/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (b)):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/47/727/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 47/158;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.3-9, 42 and 49;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the "four friends", namely, Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, and to other States and groups of States for their efforts in helping to bring to an end the armed conflict in El Salvador; noted the preparation by the Government of El Salvador of the National Reconstruction Plan, which reflects the collective wishes of the country, having taken into account the recommendations and suggestions of various political and social forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, and which was presented at the Consultative Group meeting held at the World Bank on 23 March 1992, and the current implementation by the Government of that Plan; noted with satisfaction the assistance promised to El Salvador by the international community at the Consultative Group meeting; appealed to all States, the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the requisite assistance, on the most favourable terms possible, for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador; requested the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Government of El Salvador, to make all possible efforts to encourage the international community to increase the level of economic, financial and technical assistance to El Salvador; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador" (resolution 47/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/158).

104. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session at the request of Croatia (A/47/242).

At its forty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly appealed to all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various

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153/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 144):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/731;

(b) Resolution 47/166;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 40, 44 and 48;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

forms and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to those areas; requested the Secretary-General, having regard for the continuum ranging from emergency relief to the longer-term development needs of the war-torn region, to initiate, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/166).

105. Human resources development

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on human resources development and the activities of the system as a whole in that field, containing conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1987/81).

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic development process, and recognized that the development of human resources was both an essential pre-condition for development and the ultimate aim of development; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (A/44/229-E/1989/60); requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to report on the implementation of the resolution in the context of the reports on operational activities for development and on the world social situation and to include in those reports recommendations for improving operational arrangements and focusing support, especially financial and technical support, for more commonly defined human resources development activities (resolution 1989/120).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 on the development of human resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries in their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, held at Bangkok in March 1990 (resolution 44/213).

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At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development; called upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, inter alia, operational activities of the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including ways and means of strengthening his coordination of the activities of the United Nations system related to human resources development, as well as proposals for action by members of the international community to further promote and intensify cooperation in this field (resolution 45/191).

At its forty-sixth session, [154] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/461); emphasized that in the development of human resources an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach should be adopted, taking into account such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training, as well as the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment which guarantees opportunities for political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equality, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacities to meet the challenges of development; emphasized also the vital importance of national capacity-building for human resources development in developing countries, and encouraged organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP, to intensify activities in support of national efforts in that regard; emphasized further the vital importance of appropriate national policies and their implementation to promote human resources development through the optimal use of resources, taking due account of the importance of primary education and primary health care programmes; stressed the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to those countries for such activities through, inter alia, the improvement of the international economic environment; called upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate their

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[154] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/461;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/738;

(c) Resolution 46/143;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.5, 8, 9, 34, 35, 37, 45 and 56;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

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activities in support of national and regional programmes, priorities and activities in the area of human resources development through, inter alia, dialogue on policy, resource allocation and strengthening the database for planning and monitoring, as well as through appropriate, measurable, qualitative and quantitative goals for human resources development; decided to keep under constant review the progress made in human resources development, in particular during its review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and, in that regard, requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Strategy an analysis of human resources development; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including specific proposals for action to enhance inter-agency coordination of the United Nations system on issues relating to human resources development, and to monitor the activities of the United Nations system in support of human resources development objectives; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant bodies, to include in his report recommendations to help mitigate the possible adverse effects of stabilization and structural adjustment programmes on human resources development, with a view to making national policies more supportive for human resources development; and decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Human resources development" (resolution 46/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/143).

106. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

At its second regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences, particularly those relating to the agreement between the Government of the USSR and IAEA to study the radiological consequences of the accident and the agreement between the Government of the USSR and WHO on the efforts to mitigate the health consequences of the accident, with recommendations for further action within the United Nations system (resolution 1990/50).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on people's lives and health of the disaster at Chernobyl, invited the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident and to consider opportunities to (a) formulate a programme for coordinating the activities to be carried out by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system; (b) entrust one of the Under-Secretaries-General with the task of coordination; (c) set up a task force responsible for stimulating and monitoring the activities of the United Nations system in this field; and (d) appeal for voluntary contributions (resolution 45/190).

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, aware of the need to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolution 45/190, requested the Secretary-General and the Coordinator of the activities related to the Chernobyl accident in the United Nations system to continue to take measures to implement that resolution; and invited Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide cooperation to the areas affected by the accident (resolution 1991/51).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, expressing continuing concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people of the Chernobyl disaster, welcomed the practical measures that had been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator for International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen coordination of international efforts in that area; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (resolution 46/150).

At its second regular session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming its resolutions 1990/50 and 1991/51 and recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, took note of the practical measures that had been taken by the Secretary-General to coordinate the activities of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other measures to implement resolutions 45/190 and 46/150; and requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator for International Cooperation for Chernobyl to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of resolutions 45/190 and 46/150 (Council resolution 1992/38).

At its forty-seventh session, 155/ the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/150, and the recommendations contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; requested the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that had occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster; also requested him, in the light of his recommendations on priority areas, to undertake an analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in those countries most affected, including related secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities, including those of regional and other organizations, and the principle of comparative advantage; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, including the conclusions of the analytical review, and to submit an oral report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993; and decided to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the biennialization of the agenda item (resolution 47/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/165).

155/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 90):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/322-E/1992/102 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/730;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/800;

(d) Resolution 47/165;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 43, 46 and 50;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

107. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The last Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, served from 1 January 1983 to 29 February 1992. Since 1 March 1992, Mr. Marcel Boisard has been Acting Executive Director.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute, including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute on the basis of a number of additional parameters; and approved his recommendation concerning the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the Institute with a view to repaying the debt currently due to

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the United Nations, the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute, which should operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as might be available, including the interest accruing from the reserve fund (resolution 42/197).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; requested that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to ACABQ for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; and urged the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute (resolution 43/201).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute; authorized the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of UNDP to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute; urged all States that had not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and called upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute; called upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute; and emphasized the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invited the traditional donors to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute (resolution 44/175).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly strongly reiterated its urgent desire that the Institute sell its headquarters property at the earliest reasonable opportunity; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an appropriately qualified high-level independent consultant, to be paid from extrabudgetary resources, who would submit a report directly to the Secretary-General containing recommendations on: (a) the continued relevance of the mandate of the Institute, a review and assessment of all aspects of its current activities and an assessment of whether those activities could be more effectively carried out by the Institute or by other bodies of the United Nations system; (b) the overall staffing requirements for the Institute; (c) the financial means for meeting all those needs, based on the findings; and (d) the feasibility of utilizing the facilities of the Institute for the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to submit the report of the independent consultant to ACABQ and to the Board of Trustees of the Institute for comment and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to organize meetings of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical cooperation among them (resolution 45/219).

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At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, the high-level independent consultant, the Board of Trustees of the Institute and ACABQ, recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system, and noting that the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of countries providing financial support to the Institute left the General Fund of the Institute without the level of resources required to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure, decided that the following interim measures should be taken: (a) UNITAR should focus on providing training programmes and research activities related to training; (b) the Secretary-General should consider taking appropriate measures related to the post of Director; and (c) the Secretary-General was authorized to take the necessary steps with regard to the disposition of the headquarters building of the Institute, including its effective utilization or sale; requested that the budgetary proposals of the Institute continue to be submitted to ACABQ for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; reaffirmed that the activities of the Institute that were not funded from the General Fund of the Institute should continue to be funded through voluntary contributions mobilized as special-purpose grants from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for submission to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session which would: (a) contain an analysis of the terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing of all research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of the Institute; (b) indicate the extent to which a system-wide rationalization of research and training could be effected and a consequent role for the Institute defined; (c) contain an analysis of the various options for the location of the Institute; (d) provide further analysis and information on the feasibility of utilizing the Institute for training in peace-keeping operations, taking note of the pilot programmes of the Institute; (e) indicate the results of such consultations as may be held with the Rector of UNU on the proposals of the high-level consultant to associate the Institute with the University; and (f) propose ways and means to resolve the outstanding debt of the Institute to the United Nations. The report of the Secretary-General should conclude with a set of specific proposals on the future of the Institute, including its future financing and the number and level of staff (resolution 46/180).

The Secretary-General has designated Mr. Marcel Boisard as Acting Executive Director of the Institute, pending his confirmation in that post, after consultation with the Board of Trustees. Arrangements for the restructuring of the Institute are being made in order to ensure that it continues to operate in an efficient manner.

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At its forty-seventh session, 156/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Acting Executive Director of UNITAR, and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on the Institute, and recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system and the need to respond to the new challenges facing the United Nations and to meet the growing training requirements of Member States and staff in the United Nations system, decided that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the UNITAR building should be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of the debt of the Institute and coverage of its financial obligations for 1992; also decided that, in accordance with the recommendations of the high-level consultant, as approved by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR and by the Secretary-General in his report, the headquarters of the Institute would be transferred to Geneva and requested the Secretary-General to designate a liaison officer to organize and coordinate the existing training programmes and research activities relating to training in New York, within existing resources, drawing as appropriate on the services of senior fellows who would be funded from voluntary contributions to the Institute; further decided that, as at 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads; invited the international community to make voluntary contributions to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund, so as to assure its viability; decided that the funding of training programmes held at the specific request of Member States of the United Nations and members of other United Nations system organs and

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156/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 89 (a)):

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/458;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/729;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/914;

(e) Resolution 47/227;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.3-9, 15, 41, 42, 47 and 51;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.58;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.93 and 98.

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specialized agencies should be arranged by the requesting parties; requested the Secretary-General to explore further closer cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions, including, inter alia, the International Training Centre of ILO, at Turin, Italy, in order to enable the United Nations system to respond to the increasing training needs at both the international and the national level in the most cost-effective manner and in the best interests of the participating Member States; invited the Secretary-General, in the context of the ongoing restructuring process of the United Nations, to continue his work on a comprehensive review of the research capacity of the United Nations system and to make proposals for the enhancement of that capacity, including the possibility of transferring the non-training-related research functions of the Institute to other appropriate United Nations bodies, such as UNU, and the possibility of promoting cooperation mechanisms with other relevant national and international research institutes; invited the Institute to improve its cooperation with relevant national, regional and international institutions that could contribute to fulfilling its training and related research needs in the field of international relations and in response to the new challenges facing the United Nations; urged the Institute to improve its collaboration with the United Nations and its funds and programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the arrangements mentioned above (resolution 47/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/227).

108. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to cooperate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report containing: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

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At its forty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly, having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade (A/47/432), the General Assembly urged all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by ongoing adjustment of the methods used to combat them; appealed to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of those evils; requested the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, to enable its early entry into force;

157/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 91):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/47/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/47/425;

  (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/47/426;

  (iii) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination: A/47/432;

  (iv) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/47/481;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/480 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/658;

(e) Resolutions 47/77 to 47/81 and decisions 47/426 and 47/427;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.3-10, 13, 16, 20, 25 and 30;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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requested the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination; also requested the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible; regretted that most of the activities scheduled for the period 1992-1993 had not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources; called upon the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to activities of a programme of action for a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, aiming at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa; also requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to Assembly resolutions 42/47 of 30 November 1987, 44/52 of 8 December 1989 and 45/105 of 14 December 1990, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade; called upon Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and the launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requested him to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that had not yet been implemented; and invited the Commission on Human rights at its forty-ninth session to recommend activities to be undertaken during the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination (resolution 47/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/77).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

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Mr. Mahoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),* Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),** Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),** Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),** Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),* Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),* Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Russian Federation),** Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),* Mr. Shuhua Song (China),** Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),** Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),* Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).**

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 1994.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1996.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-first session; called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 47/79).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its forty-second and forty-third sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/48/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly strongly appealed to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1993 before 1 February 1993, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and decided to consider at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee (resolution 47/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/79).

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Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1993, 96 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 47/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/81).

109. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its forty-seventh session, 158/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation in all its forms and by all available means (resolution 47/82); and reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/83).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; condemned the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the use of mercenaries (resolution 47/84).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/83);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 47/84).

158/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/433;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/412;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/659;

(d) Resolutions 47/82 to 47/84;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.3-10, 13, 20 and 25;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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110. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

World social situation

The reports on the world social situation are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to it at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested him to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions (resolution 34/152); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation to the Assembly in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 40/100).

At its thirty-first session, in March 1989, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation and its annex on the critical social situation in Africa and the report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1989/25) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989.

At its first regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that the 1989 report on the world social situation would be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an expanded version of the 1989 report (Council resolution 1989/72).

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At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society, requested the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of information available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 44/54); recommended that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, examine questions of the realization of social justice and ways in which it could be achieved (resolution 44/55); took note of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, including the information on the critical social situation in Africa provided in the annex to the report; endorsed the request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/72 that the Secretary-General should submit an expanded version of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation to the Council at its first regular session of 1990, as well as the other requests made of him in the same resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and also requested him to submit an interim report to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Council (resolution 44/56); and, noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, requested the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 44/57).

At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the supplement to the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation decided to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1991, an item entitled "World social situation", for the purpose of considering, inter alia, the interim report on the world social situation and the report requested in paragraph 3 of its resolution 1989/72 (Council resolution 1990/28).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the supplement to the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation took into account the concerns and guidelines specified in its resolution 44/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/72; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and, in accordance with resolution 44/56, to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, and a full report in 1993; and decided to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering, inter alia, the interim report, as well as the report on quantitative and qualitative indicators, and in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993 (resolution 45/87).

At its thirty-second session, in February 1991, the Commission for Social Development considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation and the report of the Secretary-General on the critical social situation in Africa and transmitted its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991.

At its first regular session in 1991, the Economic and Social Council noted with concern that the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation that constituted the primary tendency in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and that the report did not sufficiently take into account the concerns and guidelines specified in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72 (Council resolution 1991/4).

At its forty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General; noted with concern that the report did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, which was a prevailing problem in many of those countries; endorsed the request of the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1991/4, that the Secretary-General reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation so that it would be in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72; and recommended that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by ACC (resolution 46/95).

An expanded outline of the report was submitted to the ACC Task Force on Long Term Development Objectives, which met from 3 to 6 March 1992 at Geneva.

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation, contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/1992/17), reaffirmed the request set forth in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1989/72

159/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 94 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/281-E/1991/112, A/46/360, A/46/361, A/46/362 and Corr.1, A/46/366 and A/46/414;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/704 and Corr.1 and 2;

(c) Resolutions 46/90 to 46/96 and decision 46/425;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.20-26, 30, 35, 40 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

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that, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living and make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the 1993 report, also to take into account the intrinsic relationship between economic growth and social development and to analyse in depth the impact of the economic problems of the developing countries on the world social situation (Council resolution 1992/26).

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 32/135, annex), which were considered and amplified at subsequent sessions (resolutions 36/17, annex, 37/50, 38/26, 39/24, 40/17, 41/99 and 42/55).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicated specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and requested him to include in his report to the Assembly concrete suggestions for cooperation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations (resolutions 43/94 and 44/59).

At its forty-fifth session, 160/ the Assembly called upon youth mechanisms that had been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations, and especially to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond; again invited Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to

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160/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/422;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/752;

(c) Resolution 45/103;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

the Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world (resolution 45/103).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (resolution 40/14).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the guidelines and follow-up activities to the International Youth Year and adopted a series of resolutions on youth (resolutions 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94 and 44/59).

At its forty-fifth session, 160/ the General Assembly, noting that the year 1995 would mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, concerned intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations system, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, drug abuse and the environment; decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions; called upon UNPA to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year; and decided to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-sixth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/103).

At its forty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth (decision 46/425).

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided that an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Commission for Social Development should be established at the thirty-third session of the Commission to discuss, review and appraise progress achieved and obstacles identified in implementing the objectives of the International Youth Year; to prepare a draft calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the Year; and to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond, taking into account regional youth programmes of action (Council resolution 1991/11).

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At its forty-seventh session, 161/ the General Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular, youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; and invited all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action or a national calendar of events, for 1993-1995, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth (resolution 47/85).

161/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 93 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends: A/47/216-E/1992/43;

(ii) Global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy: A/47/339;

(iii) Policies and programmes involving youth: A/47/349;

(iv) Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: A/47/369;

(v) Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: A/47/415 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/214-E/1992/50;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/703 and Add.1 and Corr.1;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/788;

(e) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.4, A/47/L.5 and Rev.1 and Add.1;

(f) Resolutions 47/3, 47/5 and 47/85 to 47/92;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.11-18, 22, 23, 25, 30, 41, 54, 56 and 59 to 61;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.33 to 37, 39 to 42 and 89.

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future contained in the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the Guiding Principles, as well as to maintain the momentum generated by the Interregional Consultation (resolution 42/125).

The Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-first session, recommended follow-up activities, which were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/53 and the General Assembly in resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it decided, inter alia, that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

At its forty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles as a major framework for action at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of social welfare and development; stressed the interrelationship between economic growth and human welfare as one of the principal themes of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; appealed to Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles and to apply the recommendations therein, as appropriate and in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems in implementation and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes; urged the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to continue to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies so that effective programmes could be set up according to their needs; urged the regional commissions to give adequate attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles; stressed the role of non-governmental and voluntary organizations in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Guiding Principles, particularly in social crisis management; urged Member States to initiate regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles and to translate their recommendations into specific social policy activities; requested the Secretary-General (a) to strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation by, inter alia, appropriately reflecting the Guiding Principles in global programmes and events, including the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family; (b) to strengthen advisory services to Governments, especially those of developing countries; and (c) to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles; and

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decided to consider the question of the implementation of the Guiding Principles at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development" (resolution 46/90).

International Year of the Family

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly invited all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year (resolution 42/134).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, requested the latter to submit to it at its forty-fourth session a report containing a proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family (resolution 43/135).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family; endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year; invited Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with the Member States, concerned specialized agencies, and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year; and designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body of the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the designation by the Secretary-General of a coordinator for the Year and the establishment of an organizational secretariat, and invited Governments to contribute resources, including staff, to that secretariat; invited all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to finalize a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year and to submit it for priority consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its session in 1991 and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; invited all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as coordinating committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Year and invited all States and interested organizations to contribute to it (resolution 45/133).

At its forty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly approved for implementation the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report (E/CN.5/1991/2); invited all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to step up all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year; welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Year; reaffirmed its invitation to all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as coordinating committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year; requested the relevant United Nations preparatory and coordinating bodies for the Year to keep preparations for the Year under constant review; invited Governments, as far as possible, to contribute resources, including staff, to the secretariat of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to provide effective means of coordination between the secretariat of the Year and the relevant non-governmental organizations in support of the Year; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the state of preparations for the Year; and decided to consider the question of the International Year of the Family, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/92).

Question of ageing

The item "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; and requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25, 40/29, 40/30, 41/96, 42/51, 43/93 and 44/67).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed an action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; designated 1 October as International Day for the Elderly; and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider under the priority theme "development" the positive contributions and specific roles of elderly women in the development of their societies (resolution 45/106).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that the United Nations define targets on ageing to provide a pragmatic focus for the broad and ideal goals of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; urged Member States to identify their specific national targets on ageing for the year 2001; decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appropriate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; decided to launch a global information campaign on the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; and adopted the United Nations Principles for Older Persons (resolution 46/91).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged Member States to participate, at the highest level, in the plenary meetings of the Assembly at its forty-seventh session to be devoted, inter alia, to launching a set of global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001; called upon Member States to participate in the inquiry for the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; invited the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of appointing eminent personalities as good will ambassadors for ageing; urged Member States and non-governmental organizations of the elderly to second experts and administrative personnel to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in 1992-1993; noted with appreciation the support given by UNFPA to the applied research and training project entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing"; called upon the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to give recognition to the contribution of the elderly to social and economic development in the context of major events and conferences of the 1990s, such as those dealing with the environment, human rights, the family, population and the advancement of women; noted with satisfaction the recent establishment, under the patronage of the United Nations, of the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing; also noted with satisfaction the leading role of the International Institute on Ageing in Malta in global training initiatives on ageing; urged the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing; invited special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992; and urged all organizations of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral development agencies to include the elderly in their development efforts, with particular focus on the mainstreaming approach (resolution 46/94).

At its forty-seventh session, 161/ the General Assembly adopted the Proclamation on Ageing, in which the Assembly urged the international community, inter alia, (a) to promote the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; (b) to disseminate widely the United Nations Principles for Older Persons; (c) to support the practical strategies for reaching the global targets on ageing for the year 2001; (d) to support broad and practical partnerships within the United Nations programme on ageing, including partnerships between Governments, specialized agencies and United

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Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; (e) to encourage donor and recipient countries to include older persons in their development programmes; (f) to highlight ageing at major forthcoming events, including, in the near future, events in the areas of human rights, the family, population, the advancement of women, crime prevention, youth and the proposed world summit for social development; (g) to encourage the press and the media to play a central role in the creation of awareness of population ageing and related issues; (h) to promote intraregional and interregional cooperation and exchange of resources for projects on ageing; and (i) to provide the human and material resources urgently needed for adjustments to humanity's coming of age; urged the support of national initiatives on ageing in the context of national cultures and conditions; and decided to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons (resolution 47/5).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the global targets on ageing for the year 2001 as a practical strategy on ageing, and urged Member States to support that strategy and to consult the guide for setting national targets on ageing; invited the regional commissions to assist Member States in setting regional targets on ageing for the year 2001; invited the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to examine technical, organizational and financial means of strengthening the inter-agency consultative process; welcomed the support of UNFPA, the Government of Sweden and two non-governmental organizations for the research on the developmental implications of demographic change: global population ageing; requested the Commission for Social Development to convene an ad hoc informal working group at its thirty-third session for the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for proposing measures in support of setting national targets on ageing in the decade ahead; invited interested Member States and organizations to support the establishment and maintenance of a data bank on ageing policies and programmes; acknowledged with appreciation the major contribution of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to the global information campaign, and requested it to continue its work on ageing during the coming decade; also acknowledged with appreciation the initiative, expertise and dedication of the non-governmental community, and invited the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental advisory committee; commended the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and related activities, and invited national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with the Institute; urged the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing; invited interested Member States and others to explore the feasibility of establishing a training institute on ageing for Latin America and the Caribbean; also invited Member States generously to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing; invited Member States, corporations and foundations to support the Banyan Association Fund: A World Fund for Ageing; urged UNDP and other development agencies to include a component on ageing in their regular programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/86).

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action at its forty-second session (resolution 39/26).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 41/106).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the first half of the Decade (resolution 42/58).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would provide a mechanism for preparing action until the year 2000 and beyond (resolution 43/98).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities; invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to draw attention to the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability (resolution 44/70).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the need to implement the agenda for action until the end of the Decade and beyond and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility study on alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade; and to use them as guidelines in preparing (a) national, regional and international agendas for action; (b) long-term strategic plans with precise targets to be reached in the field of prevention, rehabilitation and equality of opportunities by the year 2000;

affirmed that, in implementing the agenda for action, special attention should be given to the disabled in developing countries; stressed the need for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that would renew international consensus on and elicit a sustained political commitment by Member States to the implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade and would ensure the continued improvement of the situation of disabled persons; requested the Secretary-General to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010 and of responding more appropriately to the many requests for assistance and advisory services; and invited Member States to submit updated national reports on the implementation of the agendas for action (resolution 45/91).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that would elicit a sustained commitment by Member States to the disability programme; endorsed the Beijing Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that they were disseminated as widely as possible; endorsed the Guidelines for the Development of Organizations of Disabled Persons; requested the Secretary-General to finalize, during 1992, the review of the translation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons into the official languages of the United Nations, particularly the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person"; called upon Governments and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons; welcomed the convening of an expert group meeting to draw up a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to take due note of the recommendation of the expert group meetings at Stockholm and at Järvenpää, Finland, that organizations of disabled persons should be fully represented at all United Nations activities related to the Decade and beyond, particularly expert group meetings; reiterated its appeal to Governments for further voluntary contributions; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund with new terms of reference (resolution 46/96).

At its forty-seventh session, 161/ the General Assembly, noting the progress achieved during the Decade, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the second round of monitoring of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and noting the proposed action towards the development of a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations disability programme by, inter alia, (a) considering the creation of a panel of eminent persons, including persons with disabilities, to advise the Secretary-General on disability matters; (b) initiating model pilot projects to assist Member States in formulating comprehensive and coherent disability policies and feasible action plans; and (c) reviewing the Human Development Index of UNDP to include an evaluation of the way a society treats its disabled citizens as a factor of the quality of life in that society; urged the Commission for Social Development to expedite the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons; encouraged the consideration during major forthcoming events of disability issues; urged Governments to show their commitment to improving the situation of persons with disabilities, inter alia, by: (a) establishing an appropriate governmental mechanism; (b) addressing disability issues within integrated social development policies, rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities, with the ultimate objective of facilitating the full integration of persons with disabilities into society; (c) creating new or strengthening existing high-level national coordinating committees or other similar bodies; (d) supporting the development of organizations of persons with disabilities; (e) integrating disability components into technical assistance and technical cooperation programmes; welcomed the proclamation by ESCAP of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002; also welcomed the decision of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities, held at Montreal, Canada, to establish a Working Group of Ministers and the continuing discussion on the question; urged the optimum use of existing United Nations mechanisms and bodies in the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the United Nations programme on disability; decided to continue the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and encouraged the Secretary-General to explore diversified funding arrangements to support and strengthen the Fund involving not only Member States, but also the private sector, with due regard to the need for greater transparency in the management of the Fund; appealed to Member States to highlight the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 47/88).

At its thirty-third session, in 1993, the Commission for Social Development finalized the text of the standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons and submitted them for consideration and approval to the Economic and Social Council and for adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session. At the same session, the Commission recommended to the Council that a draft plan of action to implement the long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond be submitted for consideration and approval by the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/90, 46/92, 47/85, 47/86 and 47/88 and Council resolution 1992/26), A/48/56-E/1993/6.

111. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985 and the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990.

At its forty-second and forty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 42/59 and 43/99).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolution 44/71). It also welcomed the establishment by the Committee of a subcommittee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards (resolution 44/72).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, and invited Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives; endorsed the decision of the Congress that priority attention should be given to specific practical measures to combat international crime over the forthcoming five-year period; and emphasized the urgent need to be responsive to the calls of the Eighth Congress for strengthening the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 45/121).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme", would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented; invited Member States, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee, to convene an early ministerial meeting: (a) to consider the report of the intergovernmental working group in order to decide what the future crime prevention and criminal

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justice programme should be; and (b) to consider, in that context, the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme; and decided that the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting should be brought to the attention of the Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", for appropriate action (resolution 45/108).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/123). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and UNDP to explore, as a matter of urgency, the possibilities for full funding of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders through voluntary contributions (decision 45/428).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; decided that the programme should be devoted to providing States with practical assistance, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime; invited Member States to give their political and financial support and to take measures that would ensure the implementation of the provisions of the statement of principles and programme of action as they related to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in terms of its structure, content and priorities; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action within the overall existing United Nations resources in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and to provide appropriate resources for the effective functioning of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; urged all entities of the United Nations system to assist the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in fulfilling its tasks; encouraged all developed countries to review their aid programmes in order to ensure that there was a full and proper contribution in the field of criminal justice within the overall context of development priorities; and requested the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to establish a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a new functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and to endorse the role and functions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (resolution 46/152).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and other support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the fulfilment of its objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were

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provided to the Institute within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 46/153).

At its forty-seventh session, 162/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were provided to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out all its mandates; and also requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/89).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; recalled the priority themes established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 to guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme and the budget allocations for the period 1992-1996; requested the Secretary-General to support the operational activities and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain its institutional capacity; and also requested him, as a matter of urgency, to take all measures necessary to effect the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division (resolution 47/91).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/89).

162/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 93 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/379 and Corr.1, A/47/381 and A/47/399 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/703 and Add.1 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/785;

(d) Resolutions 47/87, 47/89 and 47/91;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.11-18, 22, 23, 25, 30 and 41;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.42;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

112. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 30 April 1992, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),* Ms. Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),* Ms. Gül Aykor (Turkey),** Ms. Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey (Ecuador),* Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),** Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),* Ms. Norma Monica Forde (Barbados),* Ms. Evangelina García-Prinz (Venezuela),** Ms. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa (Argentina),** Ms. Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia),* Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),** Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),* Ms. Pirkko Anneli Mäkinen (Finland),** Ms. Elsa Victoria Muñoz Gómez (Colombia),** Ms. Tatiana Nikolaeva (Russian Federation),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),** Ms. Teresita Qintos-Deles (Philippines),* Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),** Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),** Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt)* and Ms. Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria).*

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* Term of office expires in 1994.

** Term of office expires in 1996.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its twelfth session at Vienna from 18 January to 5 February 1993.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification of or accession to the Convention by an increasing number of Member States; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention and of the report of the Committee on its ninth session; invited States parties to comply fully with

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their obligations under the Convention; welcomed the efforts of the Committee to rationalize its work; also welcomed the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials; requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources, strongly supporting the view of the Committee to accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthen technical and substantive support for the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the resources available and necessary to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to the effective implementation of all aspects of the programme on the advancement of women, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, facilitate and encourage the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee and the Convention; welcomed the establishment of the pre-session working group of the Committee to consider second and subsequent periodic reports and urged that that practice be continued; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 45/124).

At its forty-sixth session, 163/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (decision 46/426).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee, Supplement No. 38 (A/48/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/124).

163/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/46/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/377, A/46/439 and A/46/462;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/325 and A/46/491;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/653;

(e) Resolutions 46/97 to 46/100 and decision 46/426;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.13-20, 27 and 30;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the report of the Secretary-General on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, requested the organizations and funds of the United Nations system, donor organizations and countries to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women, and to provide, on request, training opportunities for national machineries in order to increase their effectiveness; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/78), A/48/187-E/1993/76.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and endorsed the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) regarding the activities of the Institute (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and decided that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees were appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation (resolution 33/187).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the Institute (resolution 34/157).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially and in kind; underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolutions 35/134 and 36/128).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programme of the Institute (resolution 37/56).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the official inauguration of the Institute at its permanent headquarters at Santo Domingo; took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Institute and requested that the Institute continue activities that contributed to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of micro- and macro-economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process (resolution 38/104).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the statute of the Institute (A/39/511, annex) as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124; took note with satisfaction of the programme of activities of the Institute (see A/C.3/37/6, sect. 11), which constituted a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels; and requested the Institute, in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development (resolution 39/122).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of research, training and information activities for the increased participation of women in the development process at all levels, as well as for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; requested that the Institute strengthen its activities in research and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to the increased participation of women in development, especially its activities in statistics, indicators and data relevant to women, in particular in developing countries; and invited States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, in view of the long-term projection for the work of the Institute (resolution 40/38).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the significance and scope of the activities of the Institute, particularly as they related to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development; requested the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities; called upon institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute on the basis of equitable cost-sharing (resolution 42/65).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 42/65, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43, took note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, on its activities; expressed its satisfaction with the special importance given to research, training, information, documentation and communication activities relating to women and development in order to contribute to the design of mainstream developmental policy; requested the Institute to continue its research on the contribution of women to development, including the work of women in the informal sector of the economy, and the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, and to intensify its efforts to apply innovative training strategies with a view to strengthening national training capabilities, particularly in developing countries; commended the Institute for the priority that it had assigned to cooperation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system; and renewed its invitation to States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, so as to ensure it had the necessary resources to continue its research, training and information programmes, which were still of vital importance for the elaboration of improved methodological criteria relating to women and development (resolution 44/60).

At its forty-sixth session, 163/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 44/60 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/24, expressed its satisfaction with the report of the Institute on its activities; noted with appreciation that the Institute maintains its dual approach as both an agent for sensitization on the role of women in the mainstream of development and as a centre for specialized research, training and information, particularly in new areas of interest affecting women and development; commended the Institute for its continued efforts in interlinking closely its research and training activities, especially in the field of enhanced statistics on women, with special focus on the informal sector, the environment and communication; noted with appreciation the effort of the Institute to collaborate with the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to improve concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on the situation of elderly women, and urged the Institute to pursue this pioneering work; requested the Institute to strengthen its activities related to the question of the undervaluation of women, both urban and rural, in economic activities, the monitoring, evaluation and impact analysis of projects and programmes concerning women and development and the feedback of results into the operational system; also requested the Institute to continue to strengthen its collaboration with institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly those involved with women and development issues, and with research and training centres and institutes at the international, regional and national levels; expressed its appreciation to those Governments and organizations that had contributed to or supported the activities of the

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Institute; renewed its appeal to States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, in order to enable it to carry out its mandate to meet new challenges and anticipate, where possible, emerging areas of concern related to women and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities of the Institute (resolution 46/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/99).

Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat

At its forty-seventh session, 164/ the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to implement the action programme outlined in his report, designed to overcome the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the Assembly; also urged the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C and 46/100 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995; further urged the Secretary-General to use the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process and the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development to promote more women into senior-level positions; urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and other countries that have a low representation of women; strongly encouraged Member States to support the

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164/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 94):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/47/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/368, A/47/377 and A/47/508;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/340;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/670;

(e) Resolutions 47/93 to 47/96;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.19-26, 28, 30, 32 and 35;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report is given to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session, and to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/93).

Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies; and urged Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations (resolution 45/129).

At its forty-seventh session, 164/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the pace of implementation of the Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century; reaffirmed the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women; requested the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development, to ensure early contribution to the work of major international conferences such as the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, and the proposed World Summit on Social Development, to be held in 1995 and to address the impact of technologies on women; endorsed Economic and Social Council decision 1992/272, in which the Council took note of Commission on Status of Women resolution 36/8 of 20 March 1992, and expressed its appreciation to the Government of China for its offer to act as host for the World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995; requested the Secretary-General to take into account section A, paragraph 6, of Commission resolution 36/8 when appointing the Secretary-General of the Conference; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and called upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries; emphasized once again the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies; urged the Commission to complete its work on the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women and to submit

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it for information to the World Conference on Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women; also requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994; requested Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requested the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the resolution and on the state of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (resolution 47/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/95).

Migrant women workers

At its forty-seventh session, 164/ the General Assembly expressed grave concern over the plight of migrant women workers who became victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse; called upon relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General, pending the completion of a written report, to make a preliminary oral report, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/96).

The Commission on the Status of Women considered the topic at its thirty-seventh session, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 March 1993 (see E/1993/27).

113. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs". The current title of the item is "International drug control".

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; called upon States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes; affirmed that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development; invited the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to continue to give due consideration to the principles set out in the resolution; and decided to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "International drug control" (resolution 47/98).

165/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 95):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/378 and A/47/471;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/710;

(c) Resolutions 47/97 to 47/102;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.27-29, 31-33, 41 and 43;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly decided to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level, at its forty-eighth session, to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, with a view to: (a) evaluating the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action and making recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control; (b) identifying those policies on which there had not been satisfactory progress in order to expand and increase the effectiveness of that cooperation, and to establish measurable goals and renew commitments; (c) promoting the universal ratification of or accession to the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention; (d) encouraging the adoption and implementation of legislative and administrative measures necessary to ensure that national judicial systems are compatible with the treaties, and to encourage States that were not yet parties, to the extent that they are able, to apply provisionally the provisions of the treaties; (e) encouraging the pursuit of trade liberalization measures that will enhance the trading opportunities of all countries affected by the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (f) considering ways to strengthen and enhance international cooperation in programmes of alternative rural development; (g) strengthening international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the resolution; also requested the Secretary-General to present, at the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an evaluative report containing recommendations on measures to be taken with regard to the items contained in the resolution; and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments regarding the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its high-level plenary meetings of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/99).

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement, individually and in cooperation with other States, the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels; called upon all relevant United Nations agencies, particularly those associated with the United Nations

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System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, to establish agency-specific implementation plans to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan and to submit a report to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993 on progress made in establishing such agency-specific plans for inclusion in an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan; called upon the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to facilitate its implementation by designating an agenda item under which the Action Plan might be considered at their next regular meeting; reaffirmed the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system; requested ACC to give due attention in its work to the coordination of drug control activities and, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to update the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 and of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; also requested ACC to review and update, as necessary, the System-Wide Action Plan on a biennial basis, taking into account the need to simplify and streamline its presentation; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, giving special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 47/100).

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 46/104, and welcomed the drug control efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to date; reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which called on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to monitor its activities; urged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2 (XXXV); stressed the importance of the smooth functioning of the Programme for the achievement of the best possible results in the implementation of its mandate; called upon the Secretary-General to take, as a matter of urgency, all necessary measures to complete the organizational and administrative structure of the Programme, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions; requested the Executive Director of the Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities and in that context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions; strongly urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme, in particular by increasing the voluntary contributions to it, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation, in particular with developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 47/101).

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urged continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the cultural identity of States; took note of the recommendation that Governments should establish national focal points or coordinating mechanisms for the Decade; recommended that Governments cooperate fully with the Coordinator for the Decade to enhance and facilitate the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Assembly on progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with relevant agencies, including UNICEF, to study the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities and the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by children, with a view to recommending measures that may be taken to address the problem; requested the Programme to include in its report to the Commission on the implementation of the 1988 Convention a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention; recommended that the Programme invite the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in its activities to counter drug-related criminality; encouraged all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers; requested the Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; called upon the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request; encouraged Governments to nominate experts for the roster to be maintained by the Programme to ensure that it might draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes; recommended to the Commission that, when it studied the report of the Executive Director of the Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at its thirty-seventh session, to consider including it as an item on its agenda; and appealed to States and the international donor community to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand its programmes further (resolution 47/102, sect. I).

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Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its forty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Global Programme of Action; called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action; called upon the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/102, sect. II).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/102 and 47/98 to 47/102), A/48/178-E/1993/70.

114. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second, thirty-seventh and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68, 37/196 and 42/108). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner to 31 December 1993 (resolution 47/104).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/48/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/48/12/Add.1).

International Conference on Central American Refugees

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, gravely concerned at the situation in the region and conscious of the need to address the problem, welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees and the Communiqué of San Salvador on

Central American Refugees (A/C.3/43/6, annex), whereby it was decided to convene an international conference, emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference was to examine the needs of Central American refugees and concrete proposals for solving their problems as a contribution to peace in the region, reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the issues, recognizing that the task of seeking solutions for refugees was linked with aspects of regional development and emphasizing the importance of voluntary repatriation in solving the problems created by their massive presence in countries and communities of asylum, welcomed the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the Assembly, by OAU at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session; exhorted Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees to participate in the Conference and provide the resources, cooperation and support necessary for preparing and holding it and following up the results; appealed to the international community to increase assistance in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference (resolution 43/118).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), which included aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation, expressed its profound satisfaction with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex); welcomed the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America; and welcomed the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and coordination at the national level (resolution 44/139).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the meetings held by the Follow-up Committee established by the Conference and encouraged further meetings; recognized the efforts made by the affected countries to establish conditions conducive to resolving the problem of uprooted populations in the region; urged the affected countries, according to their capacities, to strengthen their efforts to deal with the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to adapt the solutions to national and regional development programmes and to action aimed, specifically, at eradicating extreme poverty; agreed on the need for projects in favour of refugees, returnees and displaced persons to promote, inter alia, (a) the participation of women; (b) the physical and intellectual development of children; (c) the preservation of ethnic and cultural values; and (d) the protection of the environment; stressed the need to support UNHCR and UNDP in the discharge of the special function assigned to them by the Secretary-General within the framework of the International Support and

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Verification Commission in order to provide them with the resources required for assisting the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as the Nicaraguan refugees being repatriated voluntarily; stressed the importance of strengthening and developing the follow-up and promotion mechanisms established under the Concerted Plan of Action, in particular the support groups in order to ensure coordination and cooperation between all the parties involved, and called upon the Governments of the region to take the necessary measures to facilitate the process; and recognized the importance of the role played by non-governmental organizations, as well as that of the affected populations in identifying their needs and participating in the planning and execution of projects in coordination with national committees, and urged them to continue in that humanitarian and non-political endeavour (resolution 45/141).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of a number of meetings at the regional level of the Follow-up Committee; urged the participating countries to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons; reaffirmed its conviction that voluntary repatriation and return were signs of the progress of peace in the region; expressed its conviction that return and reintegration should take place in conditions of dignity and security; requested the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the programmes generated through the Conference process; welcomed the progress made in the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urged the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieved its aims; appealed to the international community to continue and to strengthen support for the Conference; supported the attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico were giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values; also supported the decision of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to convene the second international meeting of the Follow-up Committee; supported the initiative of the Central American Governments, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process as long as might be necessary, in the light of the new needs that had emerged following the changes in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/107).

At its forty-seventh session, 166/ the General Assembly, recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the Conference, especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action, and recognizing the substantial support that the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations had given the Conference since its inception, took note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the second progress report on the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action; welcomed with satisfaction the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-up Committee of the Conference, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991, at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991, at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992 and at Managua on 26 September and 28 October 1992; urged the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans, reaffirmed its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin was one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region; expressed its conviction that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations were included in the respective national development plans; requested the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process; supported the Governments of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico in urgently seeking more precise details about the support to be provided by UNDP in the immediate

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166/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 96 (b)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/47/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/47/12/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/364 and A/47/529 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/715;

(d) Resolution 47/103;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.34-39 and 41-43;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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future, once the emergency stage had been completed, with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and once the transition towards a process of sustained development of the target populations had been initiated, within the framework of the Conference; welcomed with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urged the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieved its aims; appealed to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region; supported the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico were giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values; resolved to give its full support to the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992, and the communiqués of the meetings of the Follow-up Committee held at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992; supported the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process until May 1994, in the light of the new needs that had emerged following the changes in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/103).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; commended the Governments concerned for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions; expressed deep concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development; expressed the hope that additional resources would be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs; appealed to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes; called upon the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to study and assess the environmental socio-economic impact of the prolonged presence of refugees in the host countries with a view to rehabilitating those areas (resolution 46/108).

At its forty-seventh session, 167/ the General Assembly, convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons, recognizing the mandate of the High Commissioner to protect and assist refugees and returnees and the catalytic role she plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in addressing the broader issues of development relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, deploring acts of aggression against personnel of humanitarian organizations, particularly those which had led to the loss of life, and stressing the need to guarantee the safety of the personnel of those organizations; took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Refugees; commended the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions; expressed deep concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, ICRC, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; expressed the hope that additional resources would be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs; appealed to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to

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167/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 96 (b)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/47/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/47/12/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/529 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/715;

(d) Resolution 47/107;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.34-39 and 41-43;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters; requested all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to the special needs of refugee women and children; called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 (resolution 47/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/107).

115. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco José Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli (Venezuela),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Omran El-Shafei (Egypt),* Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),** Mr. János Fodor (Hungary),** Mr. Laurel Francis (Jamaica),** Mr. Kurt Herndl (Austria),* Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),**
Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. Birame Nidaye (Senegal),*
Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),*
Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan)* and Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/48/40).

Report of the Committee against Torture

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 10 members:

Mr. Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia),** Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),**
Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),* Mr. Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt),**
Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),** Mr. Yuri A. Khitrin (Russian
Federation),* Mr. Hugo Lorenzo (Uruguay),** Mr. Dimitar N. Mikhailov
(Bulgaria),* Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark)* and Mr. Joseph Voyame
(Switzerland).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

The Committee against Torture held its ninth and tenth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 20 November 1992 and from 19 to 30 April 1993. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, 168/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and urged States parties that had not yet paid their assessed contributions to fulfil their obligations forthwith; welcomed the attention that the Committee had given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties, as well as its practice of formulating concluding observations after the consideration of such reports; welcomed also the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; and invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States parties which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to

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168/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/47/40);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/47/41);

(c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/47/44);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/427, A/47/428, A/47/429, A/47/518, A/47/628 and A/47/662;

(e) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/434, A/47/632 and A/47/667;

(f) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.1;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/789;

(h) Resolutions 47/108 to 47/113;

(i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.82, 85, 89 and 92.

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consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 (resolution 47/113).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/48/44).

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mrs. Madoe Virginie Ahodikpe (Togo),** Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),* Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),** Mr. Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt),* Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),* Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),** Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),** Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia),* Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueno (Spain),** Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),* Mr. Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),** Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),* Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France),** Mrs. Margerita Vysokajova (Czech Republic)** and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At its forty-sixth session, 169/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural

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169/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/46/40);

(b) Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 46 (A/46/46);

Rights including its suggestions and recommendations and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was carrying out its functions (resolution 46/113).

Document: Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventh session (E/1993/23).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

(continued)

(c) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1991/23 and Corr.1);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/392, A/46/393, A/46/394, A/46/473, A/46/503, A/46/618 and Corr.1, A/46/650;

(e) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/395 and A/46/490;

(f) Resolutions 46/110 to 46/115 and decisions 46/428 to 46/430;

(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/721 and Corr.1;

(h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/778;

(i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.39-43, 49 and 53-55;

(j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.51 and 52;

(k) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.75.

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At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to that instrument (resolution 44/128).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with article 8.

As at 1 April 1993, 119 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 116 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 67 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As at that same date, 16 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

At its forty-sixth session, 169/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/113).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

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At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 46/114).

At its forty-seventh session, 168/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention, to be considered under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments" (resolution 47/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/110).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the first meeting, which contained a number of suggestions aimed at improving reporting procedures under the various human rights instruments and requested the Secretary-General to undertake follow-up actions to alleviate existing reporting problems. A second meeting was held in 1988 and a third meeting in 1990 (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135 and 45/85).

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the three meetings aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies and to review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies; requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to finance the biennial meetings of the persons chairing human rights treaty bodies from the resources available from the regular budget (resolution 46/111). The chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies held their fourth meeting from 12 to 16 October 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 168/ the Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, requested that the report be updated and an interim report submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies; endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General to report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies and invited the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties; endorsed the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources with regard to the various treaty bodies; endorsed the amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to provide for the financing of the committees established under those conventions from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, and to take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees met as scheduled until the amendments entered into force; requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the views expressed at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights and the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report examining the conclusions and recommendations of the fourth meeting of chairpersons; and decided to give priority consideration to the matter at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/111).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/111).

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child; *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

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In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. The term of five of the members elected at the first election expires at the end of two years.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child held its third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 29 January 1993. At that session, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly, in accordance with article 45 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that it request the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the ways and means of improving the protection of children from the adverse effects of armed conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the recommendation to the attention of the Assembly for consideration at its forty-eighth session (see CRC/C/16, chap. I, 1).

No advance documentation expected.

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited Governments, the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their comments on the study on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider at its forty-sixth and, if desired by the Commission, at its forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in the full realization of all human rights, and to inform the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, of the results of that consideration; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 44/53).

No advance documentation expected.

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Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-sixth session, 170/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the full and effective implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice; once again called upon all States to pay due attention to those norms and standards in developing national and regional strategies for their practical implementation and to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as for adequate financial resources to ensure more effective implementation of those norms and standards; called upon all States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of international instruments in that field; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/15 of 30 May 1991 concerning the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice; recalled its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991, in which the Commission recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights should pay particular attention to the effective implementation of existing standards and instruments in the field of human rights; welcomed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/42, by which the Commission created a five-member working group to investigate cases of arbitrary detention, and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources to the working group, taking into account its important and broad mandate; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue to assist Member States, at their request,

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170/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (b)):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, Supplement No. 24 (A/46/24);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/542, A/46/543, A/46/603, A/46/609 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and A/46/616 and Corr.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/420, A/46/421, A/46/422, A/46/446 and A/46/504;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/721/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/784;

(f) Resolutions 46/115 to 46/131 and decision 46/430;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.44-59;

(h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.85.

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in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat; (b) to continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on the promotion and protection of human rights and on international standard-setting in that field; (c) to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the international instruments in that field, including those adopted unanimously by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to include the respective relevant texts in the next edition of the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*; and (d) to continue to coordinate activities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, including the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms; emphasized the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in the field; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/120).

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

At its forty-sixth session, 170/ the General Assembly took note of the updated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; reaffirmed the importance of the development, in accordance with national legislation, of effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans; noted the progress made in that area in the past few years and the increased number and effectiveness of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in all parts of the world; noted also the efforts of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to increase cooperation with regional and national institutions; encouraged initiatives on the part of Governments and regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they did not exist; encouraged all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions; affirmed the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities, prepared or organized under the auspices of the United Nations; welcomed the convening of a workshop on the subject by the Centre for Human Rights in Paris in October 1991; requested the Secretary-General to forward the results of that meeting to the Commission on Human Rights; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/124).

Human rights and scientific and technological progress

At its forty-sixth session, 170/ the General Assembly underlined the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights and the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind for the promotion of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms; called upon all Member States to ensure that the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the intellectual potential of mankind were used for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; also called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of science and technology were used only for the benefit of the human being and did not lead to the disturbance of the ecological environment; emphasized that scientific knowledge and technology in health, education, housing and other social spheres should be readily available to the population as the heritage of humanity; requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the international instruments listed above in their programmes and activities; and decided to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological progress at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/126).

No advance documentation expected.

Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the recommendations contained therein

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171/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (b)):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights: Supplement No. 24 (A/47/24 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/479, A/47/502, A/47/503, A/47/544, A/47/552, A/47/626, A/47/668 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and A/47/702;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/353, A/47/501, A/47/504, A/47/630 and A/47/701;

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for the establishment of a United Nations observer mission to verify the referendum scheduled to take place in Eritrea in April 1993; decided to authorize the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea, which would have terms of reference as provided for in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, and to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for the referendum, who would head the Observer Mission; requested the Secretary-General to arrange, as soon as possible, for the deployment of the Observer Mission so that it might commence its verification functions; called upon the authorities directly concerned to extend their fullest cooperation to the Observer Mission in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task, as requested by the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/114).

Reports of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its third and fourth sessions

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 45/155). The Preparatory Committee held its session in September 1991.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee, that the provisional agenda and the draft rules of procedure for the World Conference would be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session; that the Conference would be convened at Berlin for a period of two weeks in 1993; that the Preparatory Committee would meet for three further sessions at Geneva,

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(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678 and Add.2 and Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/786;

(f) Draft resolution: A/47/L.33 and Add.1;

(g) Resolutions 47/75, 47/114, 47/122 to 47/138, and decisions 47/429 to 47/431;

(h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.47-59;

(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.44;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.85, 89 and 92.

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twice in 1992 and once in 1993; and that regional meetings would be convened for each region that so desired; and also decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare documentation, including a limited number of studies on issues referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 45/155 (resolution 46/116).

The Preparatory Committee held its second session from 30 March to 10 April 1992. Among a number of decisions adopted by the Committee at its second session, one decision concerning the dates and venue of the World Conference on Human Rights recommended that the General Assembly reopen consideration of agenda item 98 at its resumed forty-sixth session and reconsider paragraph 4 (a) (iii) of resolution 46/116.

On 6 May 1992, at its resumed forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna for a duration of two weeks in June 1993 (decision 46/473).

The Preparatory Committee held its third session from 14 to 18 September 1992, at which it adopted decisions on the number of Vice-Presidents of the World Conference; participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations at regional meetings; and provisional rules of procedure for the World Conference.

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly approved the decisions of the third session of the Preparatory Committee with the exception of rule 15 (e) of the decision concerning the rules of procedure for the World Conference; and decided that the Preparatory Committee should meet for its fourth session at Geneva, for a period of two weeks in April 1993 (resolution 47/122).

The Preparatory Committee held its fourth session from 19 to 30 April 1993. Among a number of decisions adopted by the Committee at that session was a draft declaration on human rights for consideration at the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held from 14 to 25 June 1993 at Vienna.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/122).

Right to development

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries; took note with interest of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-eighth session of the Commission as well as any further comments and suggestions that might be submitted on the basis of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 1992/13; reiterated the need for appropriate ways and means, such as an evaluation mechanism, to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration; requested the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration; urged all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application; also urged the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at its forty-ninth session and the Assembly at its forty-eighth session of the activities of the organizations, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and replies contained in the report of the Secretary-General; called upon the World Conference on Human Rights and its Preparatory Committee to take fully into account the Declaration in examining the relationship between economic and social development, democracy and the enjoyment of human rights; and decided to consider the question at its forty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 47/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/123).

United Nations year for tolerance

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the Secretary-General (E/1992/113), to which was annexed UNESCO General Conference resolution 5.6 entitled "Consultations with the United Nations with a view to declaring 1995 United Nations year for tolerance", and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for consideration (Council decision 1992/267).

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/267 and of the note by the Secretary-General, welcomed the initiative of UNESCO in proclaiming 1995 United Nations year for tolerance; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to prepare, in cooperation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the United Nations year for tolerance and to submit them to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Council; and invited the Council to consider at its next session the question of proclaiming 1995 the United Nations year for tolerance and to transmit a recommendation to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/124).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 47/124), A/48/210-E/1993/89.

Plight of street children

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly, recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a major contribution to the protection of the rights of all children, and recalling also the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted at the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990, the World Declaration on Education for All adopted by the World Conference on Education for All on 9 March 1990 and chapter 25 of Agenda 21 adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on 14 June 1992, expressed grave concern at the growing number of incidents world wide and at reports of street children being involved in and affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution; urged Governments to continue actively to seek comprehensive solutions to tackle the problems of street children and to take measures to restore their full participation in society and to provide, inter alia, adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and education; strongly urged Governments to respect fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life, and to take urgent measures to prevent the killing of street children and to combat violence and torture against street children; emphasized that strict compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child constituted a significant step towards solving the problems of street children; called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; called upon the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children, and encouraged States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear that problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention; invited the Committee on the Rights of the Child to consider the possibility of a general comment on street children; recommended that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant treaty-monitoring bodies bear that growing problem in mind when examining reports from States parties; invited Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate among themselves and to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, supporting development projects that could have a positive impact on the situation of street children; called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children; invited the Commission on Human Rights to examine the problem at its forty-ninth session; and decided to consider the question further at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/126).

No advance documentation expected.

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly, considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization and recognizing the important role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and the need to provide sufficient human resources to the Centre, particularly in view of the fact that its workload has dramatically increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities, supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and importance of the Centre as the coordinating unit within the United Nations system of bodies dealing with the promotion and the protection of human rights; took note of the statement by the Secretary-General, as reflected in his report concerning the implications of organizational changes in the Secretariat, that he would propose using the remaining vacant posts now available in the Secretariat "in the light of new initiatives and emerging mandates and priorities"; emphasized that, in the review of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and its needs in order that it might carry out all the functions assigned to it, including those relating to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights and the Conference itself; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were accorded to the Centre to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies; also requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 47/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/127).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly encouraged the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to

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recommend remedial measures as appropriate; encouraged Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively; recommended that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, with regard to, inter alia, the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration; encouraged the Human Rights Committee to give priority to its announced intention to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion; welcomed the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in the dissemination of its text in national and local languages; urged all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; and decided to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/129).

No advance documentation expected.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth session (resolution 46/130) under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that it was the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation; also reaffirmed that any activities that attempted, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; further reaffirmed that there was no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral

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assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; urged all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; called upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, to continue giving priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/130).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly reiterated that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity; reaffirmed that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur; called upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in the field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that were inconsistent with that international framework; considered that international cooperation in the field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security; affirmed that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the

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principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends; requested all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the content of resolution 47/131 in carrying out their mandates; expressed its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributed to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms; underlined, in that context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries; invited Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they might deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; requested the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in that regard on the basis of resolution 47/131 and of Commission resolution 1992/39; invited the Secretary-General to request from all Member States information and comments on resolution 47/131 for timely transmission to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, regional conferences and the World Conference itself for consideration and so that relevant proposals, including ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in that regard could be formulated; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with the documentation relevant to resolution 47/131; and decided to consider the matter at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/131).

No advance documentation expected.

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, requested the Secretary-General to consider appropriate ways for the effective promotion of the Declaration, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 47/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/135).

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human

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rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided that the approaches to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/137).

No advance documentation expected.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146 and 45/150).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections; expressed its belief that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations could respond to the requests of Member States as they sought to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures; endorsed the view of the Secretary-General that he should designate a senior official in the Offices of the Secretary-General to act as a focal point, in addition to existing duties and in order to ensure consistency in the handling of requests of Member States organizing elections, who would assist the Secretary-General to coordinate and consider requests for electoral verification and to channel requests for electoral assistance to the appropriate office or programme, to ensure careful consideration of requests for electoral verification, to build on experience gained to develop an institutional memory, to develop and maintain a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance as well as assist in the verification of electoral processes and to maintain contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and the avoidance of duplication of efforts, and requested the Secretary-General to designate such an official to take on those tasks; determined that the designation of the senior official would neither pre-empt nor supersede ongoing arrangements regarding electoral assistance nor prejudice the operational arrangements for missions that the Organization might decide to undertake; requested the Secretary-General to allocate whenever appropriate, and within existing resources, a small number of staff and other resources to support the designated senior official in carrying out his or her functions; commended the Centre for Human Rights as well as the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and UNDP for the advisory services and technical assistance that they had provided and continued to provide to requesting Member States, and requested that they collaborate closely with the senior official designated by the Secretary-General and inform him or her of the assistance provided and activities undertaken by them in the area of electoral assistance; requested the Secretary-General to notify the competent organ of the United Nations upon receipt of official requests by Member States for electoral verification and, upon the direction of that organ, to provide appropriate assistance; also requested the Secretary-General to establish, in accordance with United Nations financial regulations, a voluntary trust fund for cases where the requesting Member State was unable to finance, in whole or in part, the electoral verification mission and to propose guidelines for disbursements therefrom; invited those Member States which had not responded to the Secretary-General's request, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/150, to submit views concerning suitable approaches that would permit the Organization to respond to the requests of Member States for electoral assistance, to do so in order to enable the Secretary-General to include those views in his next report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and on recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/137).

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, acknowledging the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance prepared by the Secretariat, and noting the increase in requests for electoral assistance by Member States, took note of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish the Electoral Assistance Unit within the Secretariat, commended the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the Organization, requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lay with Governments, and also requested the Electoral Assistance Unit to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided; welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation and the establishment by the Administrator of UNDP of a separate fund, the Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to Electoral Processes, and called upon Member States to consider contributing to the Funds; stressed the importance of coordination by the focal point within the United Nations system, commended the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the advisory services and technical assistance it provided and the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat and UNDP for the technical assistance they were providing to requesting Member States, and requested the focal point to continue to

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collaborate closely with the Centre for Human Rights as well as with the Department of Economic and Social Development and UNDP and inform them of requests presented in the area of electoral assistance; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Unit with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its regular mandate; recommended that the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance be considered provisional, and requested the Secretary-General to evaluate the guidelines in the light of experience over the next two years; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of resolutions 46/137 and 47/138, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on the validity of the guidelines in the light of experience; and decided that the question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should be biennialized as at the forty-ninth session of the Assembly (resolution 47/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/138).

Award of human rights prizes in 1993

At its forty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly, considering that the year 1993 would mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, bearing in mind the need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights and recalling its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, which approved the award of prizes in the field of human rights, decided to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the award of human rights prizes in 1993, as envisaged in that resolution (decision 47/429).

No advance documentation expected.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba; and requested the appointed special representative to report the result of his endeavours to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/68). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/252.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to designate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as its Special Rapporteur to review the situation of human rights in Cuba; and requested the Special Rapporteur to the report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session as well as to submit an interim report

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to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 1992/61). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/236. Subsequently, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth was appointed as Special Rapporteur.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his interim report; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/139).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one more year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session as well as to the Commission at its fiftieth session (resolution 1993/63).

The situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1981, the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119, 40/139, 41/157, 42/137, 43/145, 44/164, 45/172 and 46/133).

172/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/367 and Add.1, A/47/418-S/24516, A/47/596, A/47/617, A/47/621, A/47/625 and Corr.1, A/47/635-S/24766, A/47/651, A/47/656, A/47/666-S/24809 and A/47/676;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.2;

(c) Resolutions 47/139 to 47/147 and decision 47/431;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.47-59;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly commended the Independent Expert for his report; and decided to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in El Salvador during its forty-seventh session, in the light of the course of events in the country (resolution 47/140).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-eighth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/141).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one more year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session (resolution 1993/66).

The situation in the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/142).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Sudan and to investigate and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, including any progress made there towards the full restoration of human rights and compliance with international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1993/60).

Human rights in Haiti

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the situation of human rights in Haiti and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session (resolution 1992/77). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/245.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Haiti and supported the recommendations contained therein; and decided to keep the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti under review during its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/143).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to submit a provisional report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fiftieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his mandate (resolution 1993/68).

The situation in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (resolution 1992/58). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/235.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly expressed its grave concern about the continued seriousness of the human rights situation in Myanmar; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/144).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session (resolution 1993/73).

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The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/74). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/256.

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur was renewed in 1992, requesting the Special Rapporteur to visit again the northern area of Iraq, in particular.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur; welcomed the proposal of the Special Rapporteur for a system of human rights monitors and invited the Commission on Human Rights to follow up that proposal at its forty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to carry out his mandate; and decided to continue examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/145).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to report on the human rights situation in Iraq to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur, to take the necessary measures in order to send human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and would help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq; and also requested him to provide the Special Rapporteur, besides the necessary assistance in performing his task, appropriate additional resources to fund the sending of human rights monitors (resolution 1993/74).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations contained therein; expressed its deep concern at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue its examination of the situation during its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/146).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the final report of the Special Representative of the Commission and the observations contained therein; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session (resolution 1993/62).

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305).

At its forty-seventh session, [172] the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia; expressed its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and at his conclusion that most of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, was the scene of massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of humanitarian law; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia during its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/147).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Council decision 1992/305), A/48/92-S/25341.

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116. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Russian Federation (A/47/247).

At its forty-seventh session, [173] the General Assembly noted with concern the existence of certain problems that involve large groups of population in Estonia and Latvia; welcomed the cooperation that the Government of Latvia had extended to the United Nations fact-finding mission; also welcomed the invitation of the Government of Estonia to receive a similar United Nations fact-finding mission and its intention to extend to it its cooperation; called upon the States concerned to intensify their efforts on the bilateral level aimed at resolving concerns with regard to the situation of the Russian-speaking population on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law in the field of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the progress in the field of human rights in Estonia and Latvia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/115).

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[173] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 149):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/773;

(b) Resolution 47/115;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.47-59;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

117. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-seventh session, 174/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 47/14).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/14).

174/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 98):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/473;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/644;

(d) Resolution 47/14;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/47/SR.2-8;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.61.

118. Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided

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to revise the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (decision 44/469). At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee, revised the title of the item to the present wording (decision 46/402 D).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-seventh session, [175] the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/15).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned; reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear

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[175] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 99):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/1103, A/AC.109/1104, A/AC.109/1110, A/AC.109/1113, A/AC.109/1117-1119, A/AC.109/1123 and A/AC.109/1124;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/645;

(c) Resolution 47/15 and decision 47/409;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2-8;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.61.

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wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/409).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23).

119. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-seventh session, 176/ the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they had exercised their right to self-determination and independence; urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum

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176/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 100):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3), chaps. I and V (sect. B);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/281 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/646;

(e) Resolution 47/16;

(f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/47/SR.2-8;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.61.

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benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/16).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/16), A/48/224 and Add.1.

120. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its forty-seventh session, 177/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training

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177/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 101):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/486;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/47/647;

(c) Resolution 47/17;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/47/SR.2-8;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.61.

facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/17).

121. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on the question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/42/539) covering the previous two-year period. In that report, the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate, under his auspices, in the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 32), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/402).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/43/588), in which he stated that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed, in principle and subject to the elaboration of mutually acceptable terms of reference, that a Portuguese Parliamentary delegation would undertake a visit to East Timor and that, to that end, the Permanent Representatives of the two countries should resume contacts under his auspices, with a view to reaching agreement on the indispensable terms, modalities and the timing for the proposed visit. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 43/402).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/44/524), in which he stated that, on separate occasions in the course of his discussions with the Presidents of Indonesia and Portugal, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Portugal, and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, he had obtained a reaffirmation from both sides of their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. While it

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might be regrettable that the pace of progress had not been constant, he was encouraged by the increased frequency of discussions between the two sides in recent months. Those talks were being conducted in a constructive atmosphere and in a serious manner. It was his hope that the remaining matters relating to a visit in the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would be resolved in the near future and that such a visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/402).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/45/507), in which he made reference to the fact that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed in principle that a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would undertake a visit to the Territory in order to obtain first-hand information and that the two sides were considering the terms of reference and modalities of such a visit. He reported that seven rounds of substantive talks under his auspices had taken place and that those talks were continuing in a constructive and serious manner. He was encouraged by the considerable progress that had been made so far. He had reassured the two sides that he would make every effort to assist them in the realization of the proposed visit, for it was his belief that that visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/402).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/46/456) in which he stated that during discussions with Indonesia and Portugal, both sides had reiterated their determination to seek a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution through continuing dialogue and negotiation. Indonesia and Portugal reached agreement, ad referendum, on a number of pending issues related to the terms of reference on the proposed visit to the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament. The Secretary-General concluded his report by stating that he would continue, within the context of his good offices, to make every effort to assist in the realization of that visit, in the hope that it could help to create an atmosphere conducive to a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250, para. 30), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/402).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/47/435), in which he stated that regrettably, after much of the groundwork had been laid, the visit to East Timor by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament had been cancelled because of a difference between the parties over a particular journalist nominated by Portugal to accompany the parliamentary delegation. Since then, the dialogue that had been held through the Secretary-General's good offices since 1983 had been interrupted. Following the cancellation of the visit, Indonesian forces in Dili opened fire on a crowd of mourners, and the National Commission of Inquiry, established by the Government of Indonesia, concluded its report that about 50 people had been killed. In February 1992, the Secretary-General sent Mr. Amos Wako, Attorney General of Kenya and an international authority on human rights, to Indonesia and East Timor as his Personal Envoy to consult with the Government of Indonesia and to obtain clarifications on the tragic incident. The conclusions and recommendations contained in Mr. Wako's report were transmitted to the Government of Indonesia. Subsequently, Indonesia's response to the report was conveyed to the Secretary-General. With respect to the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution of the question of East Timor, after a series of contacts with the parties concerned, the Secretary-General invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Portugal to hold informal consultations in New York under his auspices and without preconditions, during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General was confident that such consultations could lead to a mutually agreeable format for the substantive talks and set them on a solid and fruitful course. He also reiterated his personal commitment to the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to a problem and has been on the international agenda for a considerable period of time.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/402).

No advance documentation expected.

122. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, 178/ the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and

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178/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 102):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Administrative system of the International Trade Centre: A/47/460;

(ii) Internal controls relating to the use of resources and to the payment of allowances and benefits: A/47/510;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/315;

(c) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/47/5 and Corr.1), vols. I, II and III;

(ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/47/5/Add.1);

(iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/47/5/Add.2);

(iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/47/5/Add.3);

(v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/47/5/Add.4 and Corr.1);

(vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/47/5/Add.5);

(vii) Fund for the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/47/5/Add.6);

(viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/47/5/Add.7);

(ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/47/5/Add.8 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/500;

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reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1991 regarding the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNITAR, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNEP, UNFPA and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Auditors in a separate document financial reports and financial statements for peace-keeping operations and then to submit the reports and statements together with the recommendations of the Board thereon to the Assembly; requested the Board of Auditors to expand its audit coverage of all peace-keeping operations without reducing the coverage of regular budget and extrabudgetary activities; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes (a) to strengthen budgetary control in order to avoid over-expenditure of approved budgets or allotments; (b) to make purchasing policy on the acquisition of goods and services more cost-effective and transparent; (c) to give priority attention to compliance with the recommendations of the Board on the hiring, granting of remuneration and performance evaluation of experts, consultants and personnel engaged on a short-term basis; (d) to install a more effective system of managing and controlling the granting of allowances and benefits to staff members; and (e) to tighten control over the inventory of non-expendable property in all locations, including peace-keeping operations, and to report on those matters to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and also requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through ACABQ and through the appropriate intergovernmental bodies, an action-oriented report outlining steps to be taken in response to the recommendations of the Board, including timetables for their implementation (resolution 47/211).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the operation and effectiveness of each of the specialized administrative and budgetary support units of the Secretariat and to report, together with his recommendations, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session through ACABQ; decided to consider the roles and coverage of the coordination, administration and budgetary subsidiary bodies, with a view to improving the effectiveness of its oversight and coordination mechanisms, and requested the Secretary-General to provide relevant background material, together with his

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(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/827;

(f) Resolution 47/211 and decision 47/454 (see also decision 47/449);

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.5, 6, 8, 10-13, 22 and 50;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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views and those of the bodies concerned, to the Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than its forty-ninth session (decision 47/454).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/48/5/Add.4);

(ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/48/5/Add.5);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Administrative and budgetary support units of the Secretariat (decision 47/454);

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211);

(iii) Common accounting standards for the organizations of the United Nations common system (decision 47/449);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211), A/48/230;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

123. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations 4/

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I) and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (ibid., sect. II).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and to seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group and to submit a detailed report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/174).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s, including, in particular, the special session of the Assembly to consider the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such cooperation, the special session of the Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of UNCTAD and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and stressed the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of those resolutions to the Council in order for it to review the matter at its second regular session in 1990 (resolution 44/103).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 on the revitalization of the Council, in which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; stressed the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields; and decided to reconvene in the second half of April 1991 for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 41/213; endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations of CPC and ACABQ; renewed its appeal to all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full; emphasized that the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Organization was a continuing process requiring the joint efforts of Member States and the Secretariat; encouraged the Secretary-General and Member States to pursue the objectives of resolution 41/213, particularly those which had yet to be met; invited the Secretary-General to consolidate and build upon the results achieved through the reform process and to submit proposals for improvements in the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on all aspects of the role and use of extrabudgetary resources; and called upon Member States to provide the conditions for the effective functioning of the Organization, in particular through the fulfilment of their financial obligations as set out in the Charter (resolution 45/254 A). The Assembly also endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the joint meetings of ACC and ACABQ; requested the Secretary-General to include in the annual overview report of ACC a section on the measures taken or envisaged to implement the conclusions and recommendations of CPC and of the joint meetings of the two Committees; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to make available to the Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the annual overview report of ACC, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of CPC and of the Economic and Social Council on that report (resolution 45/254 B). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations in the United Nations and requested that an updated version of that report be submitted in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1991-1993 (resolution 45/254 C).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the relevant parts of the report of CPC and the report of ACABQ, requested the Secretary-General to present his proposed programme budget in accordance with resolution 45/255 and all resolutions and decisions of the Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process (resolution 45/255).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted, inter alia, the biennial approach to the consideration of agenda items by the Fifth Committee, with the exception of those which were specifically mandated to be considered annually, as required, or on an ad hoc basis; approved the programme of work for the Fifth Committee as the basis for the formulation of the biennial programme of work for the Committee; requested the subsidiary bodies reporting to the Committee to adjust their programme of work to conform to the biennial work programme; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee for consideration and approval each year a proposed biennial programme of work, taking into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly of that year (resolution 46/220).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the launching by the Secretary-General of a further process of restructuring and streamlining of the Secretariat in the exercise of his responsibilities as Chief Administrative Officer in the framework of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; took note of positive actions undertaken by him as set out in his note as a first phase of that process; decided that the restructuring of the Secretariat was a vital part of the reform and revitalization of the United Nations and should be aimed at, inter alia, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations in the maintenance of

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international peace and security and in the area of economic and social development; ensuring transparency in recruitment procedures and practices, including those for senior posts; improving the representation and the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular its higher echelons; and rationalizing the structure of the Secretariat by dividing its major activities along functional lines in a way that would group them into a limited number of consolidated departments to avoid duplication and enhance the coordination and streamlining of the activities in each sector; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity a report on the programmatic impact as well as the financial implications of organizational changes involved in his initiatives and the progress in accordance with the resolution (resolution 46/232).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on facilities management and the comments and observations of ACABQ thereon, and urged the Secretary-General to continue with the formulation of the integrated and coordinated approach to facilities management and to report on specific aspects of that matter; (b) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on administrative, structural and other aspects of the improvement of the efficiency of the Organization, and kept the matter under review; (c) deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations and the note by the Secretariat on the application of workload analysis techniques at the United Nations to a later stage at its forty-sixth session; and (d) deferred consideration of the follow-up report of JIU on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon to its forty-seventh session (decision 46/467).

At its forty-seventh session, 179/ the General Assembly took note of the revised estimates arising from the initial phase of the restructuring of the

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179/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 103):

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/47/7/Add.1, A/47/7/Add.9 and A/47/7/Add.15;

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16, Parts I and II and Add.1 and 2);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Proposed programme budget outline for 1994-1995: A/47/358;

(ii) Revised estimates arising from the restructuring of the Secretariat: A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/47/88;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/327 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.5/47/16 and A/C.5/47/92;

Secretariat on the understanding that the Secretary-General would submit to the Assembly early in 1993 revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, as well as the programmatic aspects and justifications of the restructuring of the Secretariat requested in resolution 46/232; decided to consider early in 1993 the proposed reduction of high-level posts contained in the revised estimates and requested the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for the number and distribution of high-level posts in the Secretariat for the remaining part of the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 47/212 A, sect. II); the Assembly also endorsed the proposed new budget format and invited the Secretary-General to continue improving the presentation of the programme budget, notably in terms of facilitating a comparison of appropriations and actual level of expenditure by object; requested the Secretary-General to improve the presentation and justification of the changes in the staffing table of the Organization that he might propose in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995; also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on all issues related to the creation, suppression, reclassification and redeployment of posts; and further requested him to submit an analytical report on all aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat, including its effects on programme delivery, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/212 A, sect. III).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates as requested in resolution 47/212, approved a revised appropriation of US$ 2,467,458,200 for the biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the restructuring; also approved the proposals, subject to the provisions contained in sections I, II and III of resolution 47/212 B, for transfers of resources among sections; further approved the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to high-level posts, subject to modifications set out in paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c) of the resolution (resolution 47/212 B, sect. I); requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the current overall restructuring process and taking into account the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization, to review the role of the United Nations Headquarters, centres, regional commissions and in the field, in particular Vienna and Nairobi; also requested him to ensure that any future

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(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/47/830 and A/47/932;

(f) Resolutions 47/212 A and B and 47/213 and decisions 47/455, and 47/468;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.14-17, 19-21, 40, 44, 45, 51, 52, 59-62 and 66;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.94 and 102.

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proposals relating to major changes in the organization of the Secretariat included a timetable for their implementation and, to the extent possible, were submitted in the context of the biennial proposed programme budgets (resolution 47/212 B, sect. II); endorsed the commitment of the Secretary-General to strengthen the role of the United Nations in international economic and social cooperation through, inter alia, the restructuring of the Secretariat and the creation of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and the Department of Development Support and Management Services; requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the restructuring of the Secretariat and in preparing his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, (a) to take into account a number of issues including, inter alia, programmes on the development of Africa, the least developed countries, transnational corporations, science and technology for development and social development, the newly mandated activities on the protection of global climate and the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification, particularly in Africa; and (b) to propose improvements in programme delivery and the termination of activities considered obsolete or redundant for the consideration of the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in accordance with regulation 4.6 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session information on his efforts to improve the efficiency of the United Nations; and reaffirmed its request made in resolution 47/214, section V, that the Secretary-General establish a system of responsibility and accountability of programme managers and report on this to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/212 B, sect. III).

Also at its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995 and the relevant parts of the reports of CPC and ACABQ approved the methodological changes reflected in the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to submit the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 in accordance with resolution 47/213 and all resolutions and decisions of the Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process (resolution 47/213).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to approve the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1993-1994 (decision 47/455).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/47/7);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

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(i) Prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan (resolution 47/214);

(ii) The contingency fund and statements of programme budget implications (resolutions 46/189 and 47/213);

(iii) Improvement of the efficiency of the Organization and restructuring of the Secretariat (resolutions 47/212 A and B);

(iv) Responsibility and accountability of programme managers (resolution 47/214);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Comments of concerned intergovernmental bodies on the restructuring of the Secretariat (resolution 47/212 A);

(ii) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1992 (resolution 47/212 A);

(iii) Report on joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination in 1992.

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124. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 4/

At its resumed forty-seventh session, 180/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 212 A; approved a revised budget appropriation for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of $2,467,458,200, as a result of the restructuring; approved the proposals for transfers of resources among sections, subject to the provisions contained in sections I, II and III of the resolution; and approved the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to high-level posts, subject to modifications set out in paragraphs 3 (a), (b) and (c) of the resolution (resolution 47/212 B) (see also agenda item 123).

At its forty-seventh and resumed forty-seventh sessions, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, adopted resolutions relating to the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 47/219 A, sect. I), construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok (ibid., sect. II), the recommendation of

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180/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 104):

(a) Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993: Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Revised estimates as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 46/185 and 46/232 (A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1);

  (ii) Revised estimates resulting from the restructuring of the Secretariat (A/C.5/47/88);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16);

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/47/7 and Add.1-17);

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/47/835 and Add.1 and A/47/932;

(f) Resolutions 47/212 B, 47/219 A and B, 47/220 A to C and decisions 47/458 to 47/460 A and B, 47/468 and 47/469;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.14-17, 19, 20, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37-40, 42-45, 47, 49-53, 59-62 and 66;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.94 and 102.

the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (ibid., sect. III), revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992 (ibid., sect. IV), the 1993 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. V), administrative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (ibid., sect. VI), the level of secretaries of intergovernmental policy-making organs (ibid., sect. VII), revised estimates under sections 24 (ESCAP), 21 D (Crime prevention and criminal justice) and 27 (ESCWA) (ibid., sects. VIII, IX and X), the representation allowance for under-secretaries-general and assistant secretaries-general and hospitality for official functions (ibid., sect. XI), the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. XII), the status of technological innovations in the United Nations and progress report on the optical disk project (ibid., sect. XIII), the integrated management information system project (ibid., sect. XIV), the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (ibid., sect. XV), revised estimates under sections 28 (Human rights), 38 (Legal activities): Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) (ibid., sect. XVII), and 31 (Public information): establishment of seven United Nations interim offices (ibid., sects. XVI, XVII and XVIII), the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (ibid., sect. XIX), recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session (ibid., sect. XX), installation of an appropriate signalling system (ibid., sect. XXI), administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (ibid., sect. XXII), the United Nations Programme on Space Applications (ibid., sect. XXIII), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (ibid., sect. XXIV), travel of representatives to the second part of the thirty-third session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (ibid., sect. XXV), the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (ibid., sect. XXVI), section 15 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development): report of the Secretary-General on the 13 posts formerly attached to the subprogramme on trade among countries having different economic and social systems (ibid., sect. XXVII), the contingency fund (ibid., sect. XXVIII), recosting of decisions of the Fifth Committee concerning statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates (ibid., sect. XXIX), granting of travel assistance to least developed and other developing countries that are members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (ibid., sect. XXX) and revised estimates under section 37 (Department of Political Affairs) (resolution 47/219 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly took decisions relating to travel of representatives to the second part of the thirty-third session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 47/458), staff assessment (decision 47/459), deferral of items (decisions 47/460 A and B) and revised estimates under section 31 (Public information): establishment and operation of seven United Nations interim offices (decision 47/469).

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subject:

Travel and related expenses

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first-class air travel (decision 40/455).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class; authorized the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis; and requested him to report annually to the Assembly, noting all exceptions made and the reasons for those exceptions (resolution 42/214).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12) and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 44/442).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the existing arrangements in regard to payment of subsistence allowance and standards of air travel by representatives of Member States in their official capacity to attend meetings of intergovernmental bodies and for other United Nations official work and to submit proposals to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with a view to ensuring consistency of travel arrangements within the United Nations (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIII).

At the forty-sixth session, the Advisory Committee reiterated the Assembly's request for a comprehensive review encompassing all questions related to the travel of staff and representatives of Member States and further stated the view that outstanding issues remained with regard to removing inconsistencies in the payment of subsistence allowance to members of certain organs and subsidiary bodies (A/46/748). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/46/3 and Add.1 and 2), endorsed the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a review/evaluation of the current system together with the specific proposals (decision 46/450).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on possible ways of assisting developing countries to attend meetings of UNCITRAL and requested the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups (resolution 46/56 B).

At its forty-seventh session, 180/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/47/17) and on the review of travel and related entitlements (A/C.5/47/61 and Corr.1) to its forty-eighth session (decision 47/460 A).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (decision 47/460 A), A/C.5/47/17 and A/C.5/47/61 and Corr.1.

125. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Supplement No. 7 (A/48/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/48/7/Add.1-__);

(c) Report of the Committee on Programme and Coordination on its thirty-third session, Supplement No. 16 (A/48/16 and Add.1).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

International Computing Centre: 1994 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General containing the 1992 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre.

Publications policy of the organizations

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted that, in a number of sections of the proposed programme budget, notably of parts IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, there seemed to be a large number of publications and an unclear distinction between publications requested by intergovernmental bodies and technical publications produced on the initiative of the Secretariat; also noted that the quality and relevance of publications appeared to be uneven and that the policies for pricing and distribution of United Nations publications needed to be further refined; endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 and 32.16 to 32.19 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and emphasized the need for the Secretariat to utilize better internal printing facilities with a view to reducing the overall cost of printing; and requested the Secretary-General to review the overall publications policy of the Organization, including its technical aspects and possible coordination at the level of the system, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VI).

Issues related to changes in the staffing table of the Organization

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review and develop procedures and norms, including workload analyses, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts and to submit a report with proposals through the Advisory Committee to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. II).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly regretted that the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/4) on procedures and norms for changes in the staffing table did not contain proposals for improving the current methods and processes; requested the Secretary-General to improve the presentation and justification of the changes in the staffing table of the Organization that he may propose in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on all issues related to the creation, suppression, reclassification and redeployment of posts (resolution 47/212 A, sect. III) (see also agenda item 123).

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Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/212 A, sect. III).

Construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved in principle the construction projects for expansion of the conference facilities of ESCAP at Bangkok, at a total estimated cost of $44,177,700 (resolution 39/236, sect. XI) and for conference facilities of ECA, at a total estimated cost of $73,501,000 (resolution 39/236, sect. III), and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly took note of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/11) and concurred with the Advisory Committee's request in paragraph 4 of its report (A/47/7/Add.2) that it be provided with a progress report on the ECA project at its spring 1993 session which should include as well developments regarding the negotiation of the contractor's claims and the ways and means of ensuring that the overall costs are kept within the approved budget (resolution 47/219 A, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/219 A, sect. II).

Technological innovations

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations (A/C.5/47/18), the optical disk storage and retrieval system (A/C.5/47/18/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/47/7/Add.8). As regards the status of technological innovations, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which questioned whether the continued production of such a report represented the most efficient use of resources, bearing in mind that many of the projects mentioned in the Secretary-General's report were or would be the subject of separate reports and budgetary proposals and thus recommended that no future reports of this type be submitted. As regards the optical disk project, the Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which had no objection to a revised allocation for the biennium 1992-1993 and assumed that there would be an expansion of the capacity of the system in 1994-1995, the relevant details of which would be provided in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (resolution 47/219 A, sect. XIII).

The General Assembly also took note of the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/47/27) and endorsed the recommendations contained in the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/47/7/Add.8) (resolution 47/219 A, sect. XIV), which found that the independent evaluation requested by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session and conducted during June and July 1992, was well prepared and very useful in an effort to assist members of the Fifth Committee. The

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Advisory Committee was gratified by the findings of the experts with regard to the project's technical design and implementation strategy, but identified shortcomings in the overall project plan "which mitigated against IMIS becoming an organizational success". In connection with the approved cost-sharing formula for the project, the Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to review further the cost-sharing formula and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/219 A, sects. XIII and XIV).

Review of all aspects of the question of staff assessment

At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to review all aspects of the question of staff assessment as they affect the budgets of United Nations organizations and programmes, taking into account the views of the International Civil Service Commission and the experience of other organizations of the system, and established principles and practices, including the principle of ensuring equality of pay and benefits for all staff members, and to present proposals to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/459).

Funding of staff union activities

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the nature and level of regular budget funding of staff union activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. X).

At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/59) to its forty-eighth session (decision 47/460 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/460 A), A/C.5/47/59.

Workload standards for conference-servicing staff

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue through the Administrative Committee on Coordination the elaboration of unified workload standards for conference-servicing staff within the United Nations common system and to report thereon, through the Advisory Committee, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; the Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, on progress relating to the further development of workload standards in conference-servicing for all United Nations conference facilities, including those of the regional commissions (resolution 45/248 A, sect. II).

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At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/67) to its forty-eighth session (decision 47/460 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/460 A), A/C.5/47/67.

Comprehensive study of the question of honorariums payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on honorariums payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/C.5/46/12) (resolution 46/185 A, sect. V) and the report of the Secretary-General on representation allowances for under-secretaries-general and assistant secretaries-general (A/C.5/46/32 and Corr.1) (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VI).

At the same session, the Assembly endorsed the views contained in paragraph 85 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a review, taking into account all aspects of the implications resulting from the increasing trend on workload of the various committees and commissions, and to submit a report, with appropriate proposals, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; the Assembly recognized that the working methods of the Advisory Committee were within its competence and invited the Committee to report its decisions and recommendations, as appropriate, to the Assembly (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VII).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its resumed forty-seventh session the review of the whole question of honoraria; and authorized the Secretary-General, pending the results of the review, to take appropriate measures on an exceptional basis and with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee with regard to paragraph 55 of his report (A/C.5/47/45) within the overall framework of the current pertinent resolutions and decisions, recommended that the Secretary-General reflect the measures he would take in the final performance report for the biennium 1992-1993, and decided to revert to the matter again at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/219 A, sect. XV).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General until its forty-eighth session (decision 47/460 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/219, sect. X), A/C.5/46/12 and A/C.5/47/45.

Conditions of service for members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/75 and A/C.5/46/17) until its forty-eighth session (decision 47/460 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/75 and A/C.5/46/17).

Establishment of United Nations interim offices

At its resumed forty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the provisional and exceptional arrangements in place, undertaken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of United Nations interim offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and subsequently in Georgia, and stressed that these arrangements could continue until a policy decision was taken on the matter by the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/469). The objectives and functions of the interim offices were set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/89).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 47/469).

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126. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations 5/

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; and decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund, as well as the financial regulations governing its operation, in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Negotiating Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-second sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A, 41/204 A and 42/216 A).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by ACABQ; and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the issuance of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to pay early each year their full assessed contributions; and decided to suspend the provision of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987 (resolutions 41/204 A and B and 42/216 A).

At its forty-third to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions, including advances to the Working Capital Fund; and expressed its appreciation to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations (resolutions 43/220, 44/195 B and 45/236 B).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable

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solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter; requested the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of Member States, as and when appropriate, for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as to seek further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; and requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly (resolutions 43/220 and 44/195 B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in addition to sending official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging the expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the financial emergency of the United Nations, on a regular basis, a detailed analysis of the financial situation of the Organization, including reimbursements owed to Member States for their participation in peace-keeping operations; took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General for an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund and the observations of ACABQ in that regard and decided to revert to the matter, if necessary, at the forty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the Assembly each year by 10 October (resolution 45/236 B).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to continue deliberations on the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" at its resumed forty-sixth session, and at the resumed session, decided to defer consideration of the items to its forty-seventh session.

At its forty-seventh session, [181] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue providing information on the financial situation

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[181] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda items 106 and 107):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/600 and Add.1-3 and A/C.5/47/13;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/46/765 and A/47/565;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/816;

(d) Resolution 47/215;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.4-10 and 51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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of the Organization as often as necessary, through specific reports and through reports on the status of contributions, and to include in those reports information on arrears and outstanding contributions in relation to assessments, on the cash flow situation of the Organization and on any possible additional elements that would enable Member States to be fully apprised of the various aspects of the financing of United Nations activities, including consolidated information on a biannual basis on the amounts owed to each troop-contributing country based on existing data; urged the Secretary-General to increase his efforts in encouraging Member States to meet their financial obligations towards the Organization with regard to all outstanding assessed contributions to the regular budget and all peace-keeping operations; reaffirmed that all Member States had the obligation to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the United Nations financial and budgetary practices, drawing upon the experiences of other organizations within the system, particularly the calendar for the consideration and adoption of the programme budget and the timing of issuance of assessments, with a view to facilitating timely and full payments by Member States; invited the Secretary-General to make proposals for possible systems of incentives for implementation on or before 1 January 1995, in order to encourage Member States to pay all their assessments in full and on time, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the contingency measures taken to face cash shortages in the Organization; took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General for an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund and the observations of ACABQ in that regard and decided to revert to the matter, if necessary, at its forty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to take steps to strengthen the central management of all cash resources available within the Organization; and decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/215):

(i) Contingency measures taken to meet cash shortages;

(ii) Current financial situation;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

127. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

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At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),*** Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),*** Chairperson, Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),**** Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),*** Mr. Homero L. Hernandez (Dominican Republic),**** Mr. Boris P. Krasulin (Russian Federation),**** Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),**** Mr. Khalil I. Othman (Jordan),**** Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire),*** and Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-seventh session, 182/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit for the periods 1990-1991 and 1991-1992, its work programmes for the same periods and the reports of the

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182/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34 and A/47/34);

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(continued)

(ii) Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations: towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting: A/45/797;

(iii) Rotation of staff within the United Nations:

a. Report of the Unit: A/46/326 and Corr.1;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/46/326/Add.1;

(iv) Follow-up report on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations:

a. Report of the Unit: A/46/327 and Corr.1;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/46/327/Add.1;

(v) Grade overlap:

a. Report of the Unit: A/47/140;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/47/140/Add.1;

c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/47/140/Add.2;

(vi) Advantages and disadvantages of the post-classification system:

a. Report of the Unit: A/47/168;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/47/168/Add.1;

c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/47/168/Add.2;

(vii) Assessment of the environmental focus of projects financed by UNDP and other United Nations agencies:

a. Report of the Unit: A/47/457;

b. Comments by the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/47/457/Add.1;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

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Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit; took note also of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Joint Inspection Unit submitted in accordance with decision 46/446 of 20 December 1991; invited the Joint Inspection Unit, in drawing up its work programme for 1993 and its preliminary work programme for 1994-1995, to make proposals to reflect the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and to submit the work programme to the Assembly as soon as possible; and decided, in accordance with its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991, to resume consideration of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and that of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/201).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34, A/47/34 and A/48/34);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Towards an integrated library network of the United Nations system, A/47/699 and A/48/83;

(ii) The revised round-table process, A/48/61;

(iii) Managing works of art in the United Nations, A/48/72 and Add.1;

(iv) Decentralization of organizations within the United Nations system, A/48/78;

(continued)

(i) Implementation of JIU recommendations: A/46/219 and A/47/373;

(ii) Consideration of JIU reports: A/47/276;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/119;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/755;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/818;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.37, 42, 43 and 50;

(h) Resolution 47/201 (see also decision 47/460);

(i) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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(v) Management of buildings in the United Nations system;

(vi) A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting these needs (relates also to item 92);

(vii) Technology transfer and the United Nations system (relates also to item 92 (h));

(viii) Working with non-governmental organizations: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and governments at the grass-roots and national levels (relates also to item 95);

(ix) Contributions of the United Nations system to the economic, social and political advancement of women: an assessment of progress and prospects (relates also to item 112);

(x) Technical cooperation among developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (relates also to item 92 (d));

(xi) Review of staffing of the United Nations peace-keeping and related missions (civilian component) (relates also to item 141);

(xii) Assessment of accountability and oversight processes in the United Nations system (relates also to item 123);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit, A/48/129;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/47/755.

128. Pattern of conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; and requested the Committee, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate and status of the Committee for a further year from 1 January 1988; and requested the Committee to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 A); requested the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and coordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness (resolution 42/207 B); and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations; and also requested him to continue to ensure the full application of resolution 36/117 B (resolution 42/207 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution: (a) six members from African States; (b) five members from Asian States; (c) four members from Latin American and Caribbean States; (d) two members from Eastern European States; (e) four members from Western European and other States; and decided that one third of the Committee's membership should retire annually and that retiring members might be reappointed (resolution 43/222 B).

The present membership of the Committee on Conferences is the following:

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Austria,*** Chile,* Cyprus,* Fiji,*** France,* Gabon,* Grenada,*** Honduras,** Hungary,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Jamaica,** Japan,* Jordan,*** Kenya,* Morocco,*** Mozambique,** Niger,*** Russian Federation,* Senegal,** Turkey** and United States of America.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

The General Assembly decided that the Committee's terms of reference should be: (a) to advise the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations; (b) to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar; (c) in that connection, to examine the Secretary-General's proposals on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; with respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences that had administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies; (d) to determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; (e) to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation; (f) to make recommendations to the Assembly on means to ensure an improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard; (g) to monitor the implementation of all Assembly resolutions on the organization, servicing and documentation for meetings and conferences; (h) to monitor the Organization's policy on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board and taking into account positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies; and (i) to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B); requested the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee to assist it in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations (resolution 43/222 D); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C (resolution 43/222 E).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources; took note of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General; and invited the

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Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work (resolution 44/196 A). The Assembly also decided to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly would be entitled to summary records, with seven exceptions; and requested the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/196 B). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 44/196 C).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore new ways to improve its effectiveness in carrying out its mandate as approved by the Assembly; called upon the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, further measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources, bearing in mind the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as approved by the Assembly in its resolution 41/213; requested the Committee on Conferences, in implementing the new methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates, to consider additional elements proposed in the discussions in the Fifth Committee and to report thereon to the Assembly; also requested the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter of the improved utilization of conference-servicing resources on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General in the area of system-wide coordination of conference services and invited him in that regard to use more extensively the coordinating potential of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions; also welcomed the revised workload standards for conference-servicing staff; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of continuing investments in technologies, to continue to explore ways to achieve optimum use of all resources in the area of conference-servicing (resolution 45/238 A).

The General Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to continue to review the question of the provision of summary records on a regular basis and to report thereon to the Assembly as appropriate; decided that, pending a further decision of the Assembly on the recommendations of the Committee, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following: Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; International Law Commission; Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; Special Committee against Apartheid; and UNCITRAL; decided that summary records should continue to be provided to regular and special sessions of the following governing bodies: the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the Governing Council of UNDP; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings were distributed not less than six weeks before the meetings, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978 and 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session; requested the secretariats of subsidiary organs to bring the recommendations of the Assembly on the desirable 32-page limit for their reports to the Assembly to the attention of the subsidiary organs at the start of substantive sessions; requested that intergovernmental organs exercise restraint in their authorization of recurrent publications; requested the Secretary-General to maximize the use of internal printing facilities, revising the format of United Nations documents for which external printing was now required, as appropriate; and requested the Committee on Conferences to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/238 B).

At the same session, the Assembly recommended that the current policies and practices of the United Nations on printing be continued so that maximum use was made of internal printing capacities established to meet peak requirements for the production of parliamentary documentation at major conference centres, including the regional commissions, and that use of external printing services was carefully controlled to ensure that such services were procured on the most economic and efficient basis (decision 45/451).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the Committee on Conferences and the Secretariat to analyse alternative scheduling arrangements for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the ramifications of possible adjustments to the dates as currently scheduled for 1993; took note of the guidelines adopted by the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings; invited the Economic and Social Council to consider formalizing its procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings, by granting authority to the Committee on Conferences to act on behalf of the Council when the Council was not in session and consulting the Committee whenever the Council itself was seized of such requests; requested the Council to consider proposals on the biennialization of meetings or agenda items of its subsidiary bodies where appropriate; requested subsidiary organs of the Assembly to re-evaluate their reporting cycles with a view to completing annual work programmes, where possible, prior to the start of regular sessions of the Assembly; requested all subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources; requested the Committee, in consultation with the organs concerned, to examine the cases where the utilization factor was lower than the established benchmark figure for at least three sessions and to make appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; invited the Trusteeship Council to review its

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meeting requirements; welcomed the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate an availability index on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requested the Committee on Conferences, in continuing its analysis of the experimental methodology, to consider additional elements proposed in the Fifth Committee, including a review of the benchmark figure up to 85 per cent and the separate presentation of time lost due to late starting and early ending of meetings; requested the Secretariat, in order to promote increased utilization of conference resources available, to schedule meetings consecutively within one three-hour meeting period as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session and as appropriate at subsequent sessions, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated statement relating to the number and costs of scheduled special conferences, bearing in mind the annual limit of five as set out in resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and endorsed in resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986; requested the Committee on Conferences to continue to monitor the meetings services provided to organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget and to consider the impact of their scheduling on the calendar of conferences and meetings; invited the Governing Council of UNDP and the Executive Board of UNICEF to review their meeting and documentation requirements in the light of their significant financial implications and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences; requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to enable each speaker whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to monitor the time left before actually breaking the time-limit; noted that investments in new technologies were essential for the optimum use of all resources, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to maximize the compatibility and cost-effectiveness of the new technologies to be introduced throughout the United Nations system; urged that the applications of new technologies should, to the extent possible, be introduced evenly throughout all United Nations conference centres; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a task force composed of appropriate Secretariat units and with supplementary assistance of experts from outside the United Nations, as appropriate, to be coordinated by the Management Advisory Service and financed through existing resources of the then Department of Conference Services, to review the organizational structure, technological innovations and working methods of the Department, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, and to report his recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; took note of the comprehensive programme of work and biennialization of work programme adopted by the Committee on Conferences; called upon the Committee to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the desirability and possibility of biennializing this agenda item in the context of the ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee by, inter alia, biennializing items of its agenda (resolution 46/190).

At its forty-seventh session, 183/ the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1993 as submitted and amended by the Committee on Conferences (A/47/32 and Add.1); authorized the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1993 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; urged all subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to seek the technical advice of the Office of Conference Services on the availability of conference-servicing facilities and resources in the process of the determination and adjustment of the dates and periodicity of their sessions in order to enhance planning and optimize utilization of conference-servicing resources; urged all United Nations organs to utilize conference-servicing resources allocated to them in the most efficient and cost-effective manner and to maximize the accuracy with which they forecast the number of fully serviced meetings; requested the Secretariat to bring the relevant Assembly resolutions and guidelines on the use of conference-servicing resources, and information on the notional costs per hour of meeting time, to the attention of all organs; urged all subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Council to comply with the request of the Assembly contained in paragraph 11 of its resolution 46/190 to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization

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183/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 110):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/47/32 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to monitor speech time-limit: A/47/287;

  (ii) Review of the Office of Conference Services: A/47/336;

  (iii) Consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences for 1993: A/C.5/47/1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/806;

(d) Resolutions 47/202 A, B, C and D;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.4, 5, 8-11 and 47;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

of their conference-servicing resources; renewed its request contained in paragraph 12 of its resolution 46/190 to the Chairmen of those subsidiary bodies to report the results of the consultations to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and requested the Committee to carry out a comprehensive analysis of replies received; urged the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Council, in the context of the required consultations mentioned above, to evaluate and report on the measures taken, including the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing their meeting requirements, improving the scheduling of informal consultations, the possibility of biennializing agenda items, and monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation; invited the Executive Board of UNICEF and the Governing Council of UNDP to continue to evaluate their meetings and documentation requirements, with a view to rationalizing them, and to report on progress made thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee on Conferences; endorsed the decision of the Committee on Conferences to request its Chairman to consult on its behalf with the Chairmen of organs concerned, where the utilization factor was lower than the established benchmark figure for the last three years, and requested the Committee to report the results of the consultations to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; decided that the consultations should be held with a view to making appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources and rationalizing the duration and frequency of conference-servicing time allocated, taking into account the high costs of conference-servicing and the demands placed upon the Organization; welcomed the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate availability and compliance indices on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with, in addition to the utilization rate, qualitative indicators and information about the way conference time is used in order to enable the Committee to make recommendations on conference time allocated to different bodies; requested the Committee on Conferences to finalize its analysis of the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, to report on its conclusions and to submit its recommendations, as appropriate, including a revision of the benchmark figure requested in paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 46/190, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; demanded that all subsidiary organs of the Assembly comply with the provisions of section I, paragraph 7, of its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985; reaffirmed that the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General should take account, in drawing up the calendar of conferences and meetings, of the principles contained in section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 40/243; reaffirmed also that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a revised consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences convened under United Nations auspices towards the end of each of its sessions (resolution 47/202 A).

At the same session, the Assembly renewed its appeal to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for circulation of communications and to submit their communications in the most appropriate, brief, complete and concise form possible and in a timely manner; requested Member States to exercise restraint in requesting documentation and in the submission of their reports; encouraged those subsidiary organs that complied with the desirable 32-page limit to continue that welcome practice; urged those subsidiary organs that have been unable to comply with the desirable 32-page limit, in particular those provided with summary records, to make efforts to reduce the length of future reports; encouraged those bodies that received summary records and whose reports exceeded the 32-page limit to consider relinquishing their entitlement to summary records; urged those bodies that received summary records to consider relinquishing their entitlement when drafting was being undertaken in formal session and duly recorded in the report; urged the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings in all official languages, unless there is a specific decision by the body concerned regarding the timing of issuance of pre-session documentation; urged the substantive departments of the Secretariat to comply with the rule which requires them to submit pre-session documents to the Office of Conference Services at least 10 weeks before the beginning of sessions, in order to permit processing in time in all official languages; requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the measures mentioned above, to review all of the factors involved in the timely issuance of pre-session documentation, including the quality and timeliness of submission to the Office of Conference Services, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences; requested the Secretariat to bring to the attention of all organs and the substantive offices concerned the relevant Assembly resolutions, rules and regulations on control and limitation of documentation, including the guidelines for drafting reports contained in Assembly resolution 37/14 C and information on the notional cost per page of documentation; requested the Secretary-General to review current mailing lists with the aim of pruning and updating them and eliminating waste; urged subsidiary organs to review their agendas with a view to enabling the Secretariat to comply with the six-week rule, *inter alia*, through combining agenda items and limiting requests for pre-session documentation, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the subsidiary organs of this appeal and to report orally to the Committee on Conferences on the measures taken to that effect; appealed to intergovernmental bodies to make active use of the report on the state of preparation of pre-session documentation when reviewing the organizational arrangements for substantive sessions; welcomed the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the criteria for, status of and guidelines on the provision of written meeting records, and requested the Committee, taking into account the costs of conference-servicing, to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session with concrete recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to provide summary records in a timely manner, particularly for the meetings of the Main Committees of the Assembly, and in this regard urged him to improve the overall efficiency of conference services within existing resources; decided that, at its forty-ninth session, there shall be a comprehensive review of, *inter alia*, the need for and usefulness and timely issuance of

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verbatim and summary records, on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; requested the Secretariat to issue the verbatim records of the plenary meetings of the Assembly in final form only, on the understanding that those records would be issued promptly and that consolidated corrigenda would be issued at appropriate intervals; also requested the Secretariat to pursue the possibility of issuing the verbatim records of the Security Council in a similar manner, on the understanding that those records would be issued as promptly as the provisional ones are issued at present (resolution 47/202 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the review of the Office of Conference Services, to continue to monitor various factors affecting the performance of the Office, taking into account paragraph 100 of the report of the Committee on Conferences and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to provide recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; also requested the Secretary-General: (a) to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the context of the review mentioned above, a comprehensive review taking into account the reports of external consultants and all the recommendations of the Management Advisory Service, including the cost/benefit aspects of new technologies and the financial implications of the recommendations; (b) to undertake a follow-up to the review of the Office of Conference Services by the Management Advisory Service and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and (c) to submit, if necessary, recommendations on possible restructuring of the Office of Conference Services to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference as set out in resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as approved by the Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, with a view to ensuring the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources, via, *inter alia*, minimizing wastage and the rationalization of meeting programmes and documentation requirements (resolution 47/202 C).

At the same session, the Assembly renewed its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services as specified in its relevant resolutions and with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations (resolution 47/202 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/48/32);

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(b) Report of the Secretary-General on scheduled special conferences for 1994 (resolution 47/202), A/C.5/48/1.

129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations 6/

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 44/192 B, 45/243, 46/221 and decision 47/456, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee to recommend to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a scale of assessments whose period of applicability would then be decided by the Assembly and that was prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee contained in its report, taking into account: the debt adjustment approach used in the preparation of the scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, a low per capita income allowance formula adjusted in accordance with the evolution of the average world per capita income until 1989, and individual rates for the least developed countries that did not exceed their present level; and requested the Committee to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales of assessments, in particular with regard to several specific aspects of the methodology, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/256 A).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994, unless a new scale was approved earlier by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions; decided that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania should be determined by the Committee during its fifty-second session (resolution 46/221 A); requested the Committee to provide commentary, analysis and, as appropriate, recommendations on possible changes of the current methodology on the basis of specified elements; also requested the Committee to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales with regard to several open conceptual issues (resolution 46/221 B); and requested the Committee to present alternative methodologies and to comment upon a model scale using a statistical base period of 10 years (resolution 46/221 D).

At its forty-seventh session, 184/ the General Assembly decided to adopt the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions with respect to the

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184/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 111):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/47/11);

rates of assessments of Member States contained in paragraphs 51 to 64 of its report and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 was amended accordingly (decision 47/456).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/48/11).

130. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time.

At present the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),*** Mr. Mario Bettati (France),* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),** Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin (Russian Federation),*** Mrs. Lucretia F. Myers (United States of America),* Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),* Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia),** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),*** Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria),*** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),* Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)* and Mr. Mario D. Yango (Philippines).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

(continued)

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/833;

(c) Decision 47/456;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.17-20, 23-27, 36-38, 44, 45, 52 and 53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-seventh session, 185/ the General Assembly:

(a) Reaffirmed its central role with regard to the elaboration of the conditions of service for the United Nations common system as a whole and that of ICSC as the independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the system; noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the Commission to enhance its contacts with the governing bodies, executive heads and staff of organizations of the common system in order to strengthen the cohesiveness and unity of that system and, in that context, to emphasize its advantages; endorsed the views of the Commission concerning the impact on the common system of resolution No. 1024 of the Administrative Council of ITU with respect to the payment of the special post allowance; urged the governing bodies and the executive heads of all organizations of the common system to ensure that the Commission was invited in its own right to be represented at meetings where proposals pertaining to salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment were to be discussed; noted that the Commission would study in 1993 the issues of accelerated language increments and working hours; regretted the suspension of the participation of the staff bodies in the work of the Commission and urged the resumption of the dialogue between it and the staff bodies, which is of fundamental importance for the achievement of the goals of the common system; and concurred with the arrangements proposed for dealing exceptionally with the base/floor salary scale on an annual basis and other urgent salary matters on a timely basis as set forth in paragraph 28 of the report of the Commission (resolution 47/216, sect. I);

185/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 113):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/47/30 and Corr.1);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/47/25, A/C.5/47/36, A/C.5/47/38 and A/C.5/47/66;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/831;

(d) Resolution 47/216;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.23, 27, 29, 31, 35 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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(b) Took note of the conclusions of ICSC as contained in chapter IV, section A, of its eighteenth annual report regarding the evolution of the margin and its management over the five-year period 1990-1994; took note also of the Commission's study of the methodology for determining the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., in the context of net remuneration margin calculations; requested the Commission to take into account the views expressed by the Member States on the completion of the study and to submit a report on the application of the methodology to the Assembly; approved, with effect from 1 March 1993, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to the resolution and the consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as reflected in annex II to the resolution, and took note of the views expressed by Member States in that regard, and its linkage with the mobility and hardship matrix referred to in section V of the resolution; concurred with the conclusions of ICSC as contained in paragraph 130 of its report; requested the Commission to ensure that the modalities for implementation of the rental subsidy scheme were conveyed to the organizations of the common system; endorsed, in principle, the approach outlined by ICSC in paragraph 177 of its report for the introduction of the special occupational rates in the common system, and requested the Commission to submit recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; emphasized that special occupational rates should be subject to the provisions of paragraph 174 of the report of the Commission and should be specific to individual posts here there were demonstrable recruitment and retention problems and should be time limited; approved, with effect from 1 January 1993, an increase of 21 per cent in the children's allowance and an increase of 50 per cent in the secondary dependant's allowance, and the recommendations of ICSC in respect of eligibility criteria and the maintenance of the local-currency entitlement system; noted that the Commission would review the level of dependency allowances every two years, in order to ensure, inter alia, that all relevant changes in tax and social legislation had been taken into consideration; requested ICSC, in close cooperation with the organizations, to develop appropriate guidelines for the administration of the revised housing arrangements for eligible officials outlined in paragraph 173 (c) of its seventeenth annual report, taking into account the views expressed by Member States; and decided to revert to the consideration of the conditions of service, including the question of representation allowances, of assistant secretaries-general and under-secretaries-general and equivalent levels at the earliest possible opportunity (resolution 47/216, sect. II);

(c) Endorsed the reaffirmation by ICSC of the Flemming principle as enunciated at its fifteenth session as the basis for the determination of conditions of service of the General Service and related categories; took note of the decisions of the Commission in respect of the refinements and modifications to the methodology as contained in paragraph 231 of its report, and the procedures for their introduction as outlined in paragraph 232, on the understanding that such modifications would be taken into account beginning with the salary survey being carried out in Paris; called upon all organizations to ensure that interim adjustments to salaries were not resumed

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until the recommendations from the Commission based on the comprehensive General Service salary survey were acted upon by the organizations; and regretted that it had not so far received the report on procedures to be taken in the event that the implementation of a General Service salary survey was at variance with the recommendations of the Commission, and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 45/241 (resolution 47/216, sect. III);

(d) Endorsed the revised methodology for the determination of the education grant as contained in annex VII to the report ICSC; and approved increases in the maximum reimbursement levels in five currency areas, as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 252 of its report (resolution 47/216, sect. IV);

(e) Took note of the conclusions of ICSC in respect of the operation of the mobility and hardship scheme as contained in chapter VII of its report; concurred that the existing parameters of the mobility and hardship scheme should be maintained; and took note also of the Commission's intention to review the operation of the scheme after more experience had been gained in its operation (resolution 47/216, sect. V);

(f) Urged the organizations of the common system to introduce a coherent plan for improving the status of women in each organization in the course of 1993 with full respect for their basic instruments and taking into account the recommendations of the Commission, and in that context to give attention not only to the representation, promotion and career progression of women but also to work/family-related issues, spouse employment and the creation of an organizational climate conducive to the equal participation of men and women in the work of the organizations; and requested the Commission to continue to report on a regular basis both on the extent of implementation of previous recommendations in this area and of new initiatives proposed by them or introduced by the organizations to enhance the status of women in the common system (resolution 47/216, sect. VI);

(g) Urged ICSC, as a complement to studies being undertaken in the remuneration area, to give equal attention in its work programme to measures designed to promote sound personnel management in the international public service, including recruitment forecasting, human resource planning, performance management and staff development and training (resolution 47/216, sect. VII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/48/30);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (resolution 35/213).

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131. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third are nominated by the executive heads and one third are elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, IAEA, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1992, the total number of participants was 61,968 and there were 33,923 periodic benefits in award.

At its forty-seventh session, 186/ the General Assembly:

(a) Bearing in mind its resolution 46/220 on the biennialization of the work programme of the Fifth Committee, took note of the Board's decision to reschedule the next actuarial valuation of the Fund to be as at 31 December 1993, instead of as at 31 December 1992, with subsequent valuations being carried out every two years; took note also of the additional responsibilities delegated by the Board to its Standing Committee to be

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186/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 114):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/47/9);

(b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/47/30 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/47/8;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/47/25;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/578;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/807;

(g) Resolution 47/203;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.23, 27, 29, 31, 35 and 47;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

carried out in odd-numbered years; and took note further of the Board's observations on the rescheduling of the next comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration of the Professional and higher category staff and of the review of the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service (resolution 47/203, sect. I);

(b) Took note of the Board's observations on the methodology and assumptions for the Fund's next actuarial valuation and requested the Board to consider the form in which it presents the valuations, taking into account the views of relevant bodies; took note also of the Board's observations on the transfer agreements between the Fund and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; and concurred in the agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank concerning continuity of pension rights (resolution 47/203, sect. II);

(c) Recalling that in its resolution 45/242 the Assembly requested ICSC, in full cooperation with the Board, to submit recommendations to it in respect of the comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories, also recalling its concurrence with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Commission and the Board should aim to eliminate current anomalies without creating new ones, noting that, based on a pilot study, the Commission and the Board had concluded that the approach of determining pensionable remuneration and/or pensions by reference to the local practices of employers should not be pursued further, also nothing that (i) the Commission and the Board had concluded that the methodology involved should relate the pensionable remuneration to the net base salaries received while in service; (ii) the Board had not been able to achieve agreement on such an approach; and (iii) the Commission had reached conclusions on certain aspects of the methodology, had indicated its intention to consider other outstanding aspects in 1993 and had concluded that the implementation date for the revised methodology should be 1 January 1994, reiterating that the future work of the Board and the Commission should focus on the elimination or significant reduction of the "income inversion anomaly", while appreciating the complexities and the importance of the issues, taking note of the fact that the Board had not yet had an opportunity to consider the conclusions of the Commission on certain aspects of the methodology, endorsed the conclusions of the Board and the Commission that the methodology should relate the levels of pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions to salaries while in service; endorsed also the approach mentioned above for future work; endorsed further the conclusions reached by the Commission on those aspects of the methodology discussed in its report; requested the Commission, in close cooperation with the Board, as appropriate, to finalize the comprehensive review in 1993, and to submit recommendations on all aspects of the methodology, including implementation and transitional measures, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and also requested the Commission to recommend consequential amendments to the staff regulations of the member organizations and the Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the Fund, which might be required in order to implement the revised methodology, in their respective reports to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/203, sect. III);

(d) Recalling its resolution 46/192, in which it requested ICSC to recommend guidelines for determining the pension arrangements for ungraded officials who do not become participants in the Fund, as well as appropriate monitoring procedures, also recalling that it had requested the Pension Board to consider amendments to the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials, decided to convey to the governing bodies its view that such officials should become participants in the Fund and that, if not, only the option currently available in ICAO would be appropriate; concurred with the decision of the Pension Board to defer until 1994 consideration of an amendment to article 54 of the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials; and approved, with effect from 1 April 1993, an amendment to article 28 (d) of the Regulations to extend the ceiling on pensions to ungraded officials, as well as to other participants to whom the ceiling did not yet apply (resolution 47/203, sect. IV);

(e) Recalling its resolution 46/192, in which it approved the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system, took note of the observations of the Board on the additional studies related to that modification, including the "120 per cent cap" provision, the special index for pensioners and the applicability to staff in the General Service and related categories of the modification; reiterated its request that the Board continue to consider economy measures; and approved, effective 1 April 1993, modification of the schedule for special adjustments for small pensions under section E of the pension adjustment system (resolution 47/203, sect. V);

(f) Concurred with the decisions of the Board to consider again in 1994 amendments to article 54 of the Regulations of the Fund regarding longevity/merit steps, as well as a definition of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Field Service category; and took note of the other matters dealt with in the report of the Board (resolution 47/203, sect. VI);

(g) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund and reiterated its request to Member States that do not now grant tax exemptions for the investments of the Fund to make every possible effort to permit such exemptions as soon as possible (resolution 47/203, sect. VII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/48/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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132. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East 1/

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-seventh session, 187/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $21,384,000 gross ($20,835,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, inclusive; decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $18,206,500 gross ($17,718,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $18,206,500 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 6 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $3,034,000 gross ($2,953,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1993, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 765 (1992), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $4,520,635, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the Suspense Account established pursuant to Assembly resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 until a further decision is taken by the Assembly (resolution 47/204).

187/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/47/620;
  - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/47/740;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/782;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/47/819 and A/47/820;
- (d) Resolutions 47/204 and 47/205;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

On 25 November 1992, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1993 (resolution 790 (1992)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 47/204);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-seventh session, 187/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $148,708,000 gross ($145,677,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993, inclusive; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,190,000 gross ($11,931,500 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 768 (1992), decided as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion the amount of $148,708,000 gross ($145,677,000 net) among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 5 of the resolution; and decided also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $6,851,976, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, that amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly (resolution 47/205).

On 28 January 1993, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1993 (resolution 803 (1993)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 47/205);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

133. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission 7/

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, the Security Council by its resolution 696 (1991) decided to entrust a new mandate to UNAVEM (henceforth UNAVEM II) and to establish the mission for a period of 17 months beginning 1 June 1991. By its resolution 747 (1992) the Security Council approved the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola in Luanda and further enlarged the mandate of UNAVEM II to include an Electoral Division for the purpose of observing and verifying the Angolan electoral process until its completion in the last quarter of 1992.

In light of the difficulties that arose in Angola after the election, the Secretary-General in his letter of 29 October 1992 to the President of the Security Council, inter alia, recommended that the Council extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992. The Council, by its resolution 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General and extended the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992.

In a further report to the Security Council of 25 November 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Council, inter alia, that in light of the efforts being undertaken to reactivate and consolidate the peace process, he was not in a position to provide the Council with long-term recommendations as requested in paragraph 2 of resolution 785 (1992). Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for a further two-month period, until 31 January 1993. On 30 November 1992, by its resolution 793 (1992), the Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of two months until 31 January 1993.

At its forty-seventh session, 188/ the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of

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188/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 117):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/744 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/925;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/795 and Add.1;

(d) Decisions 47/450 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46, 55 and 57;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.93 and 98.

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$25,258,000 gross ($24,218,000 net) for the maintenance of UNAVEM for the period ending 28 February 1993 and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the above amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992; and also decided to defer the item to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Assembly (decision 47/450 A).

The Security Council, by its resolution 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 21 January 1993 and extended the mandate of UNAVEM II for a further period of three months, until 30 April 1993.

At its resumed forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $3.5 million gross ($3.4 million net) per months for the period 1 March to 30 April 1993, subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount decided upon by the Advisory Committee among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in General Assembly resolution 47/224 A of 16 March 1993; and requested the Secretary-General to give prompt attention to the request contained in its resolution 47/224 B of 16 March 1993 (decision 47/450 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

134. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) 1/

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. In its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation every six months.

At its forty-seventh session, 188a/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNIKOM in full and on time; decided that the authorization provided by its resolution 46/197 for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1992, inclusive, should be extended to include the period up to and including 31 October 1992; decided to appropriate to the UNIKOM Special Account an amount of $28.5 million gross ($27,698,200 net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 April 1992 to 31 October 1992; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $20 million gross ($19,192,400 net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion the amount of $20 million among Member States in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for operation of the Observation Mission at a rate not to exceed $3.3 million gross ($3.1 million net) per month, for the period from 1 May 1993 to 31 October 1993, inclusive, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observation Mission beyond 8 April 1993; decided to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Observation Mission in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the Assembly for those Member States at its forty-seventh session; invited the new Member States listed in paragraph 9 of the resolution to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined; decided to retain the unencumbered balance in the UNIKOM Special Account; decided also that the special financial period of UNIKOM shall be for 12 months, beginning 1 November of one year and ending on 31 October of the next, effective from 1 November 1992; invited voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum

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188a/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 120 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/637;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/735;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/823;

(d) Resolution 47/208;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.38 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

of efficiency and economy; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission" (resolution 47/208).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 47/208);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire.

By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to undertake the following tasks: section A: to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait; section C: to develop a plan, in consultation with the appropriate Governments, and where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, for the completion of the following acts: (a) the formation of a Special Commission that would carry out on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, (b) the yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless all chemical or biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities, and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities, and (c) the provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the decision of the Security Council that it should not use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified above; section D: to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property that Kuwait claimed had not been returned or which had not been returned intact; section E: to develop and present to the Council for decision, recommendations for a Compensation Fund to meet the requirements for the payment of claims; and section F: to develop guidelines, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to facilitate full international implementation of operative paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of the resolution and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically.

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By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Security Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the above-mentioned activities arising from Council resolution 687 (1991).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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135. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara 7/

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). In view of certain difficulties that had arisen with some aspects of the implementation plan of MINURSO, the operation was maintained at a reduced level. The mandate of the Mission was extended by subsequent approval of the Council, the latest of which was contained in a letter dated 8 October 1992 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/24645).

At its forty-seventh session, 189/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $7,138,500 gross ($6,834,300 net) for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period ending 28 February 1993, that amount to be provided from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission; and decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 47/451 A).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, 189/ the General Assembly decided, in the light of Security Council resolution 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993 and in particular of the activities enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $3,499,700 gross ($3,319,400 net) per month for the period from 1 March to 30 June 1993, subject to the concurrence of ACABQ, these resources to be utilized from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for MINURSO (decision 47/451 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

189/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 121):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/783 and A/47/743;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/796 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(c) Decisions 47/451 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46, 55 and 57;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.93 and 98.

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador 8/

By its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for a period of 12 months. On 14 January 1992, the Security Council, by its resolution 729 (1992), decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements signed at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN. By the same resolution, the Council further extended the mandate of ONUSAL to 31 October 1992. The mandate of ONUSAL was extended by subsequent resolutions of the Council, the latest of which was resolution 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 190/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $8,045,600 gross ($7,514,200 net) for the maintenance of ONUSAL for the period ending 28 February 1993; apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, that amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 A; and decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 47/452).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, 190/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, the amount of $17.2 million gross ($16 million net), inclusive of the amount of $8,045,600 gross ($7,514,200 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with its decision 47/452, for the operation of ONUSAL for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the remaining amount of $9,154,400 gross ($8,485,800 net) for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the resolution; decided further that the remaining unencumbered balance in the Special Account for ONUCA should be credited to Member States against their assessed contributions for

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190/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 122):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/751;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/900;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/797 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 47/223 and decision 47/452;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46, 55 and 56;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.93 and 97.

the next mandate period of ONUSAL should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the Mission beyond 31 May 1993, or should be made available to be set off against the assessed contributions of Member States for other United Nations peace-keeping operations, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in the event that the Security Council decided not to renew the mandate of ONUSAL beyond 31 May 1993; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of ONUSAL at a rate not to exceed $2.9 million gross ($2.7 million net) per month for the period beginning 1 June 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission beyond 31 May 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of ACABQ for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 31 May 1993, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; invited the new Member States listed in the resolution to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to ONUSAL were administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandate, and to include information on the arrangements in that regard in his report on the financial performance of the Mission; decided that future reports on the status of contributions and financial statements prepared by the Secretariat should provide combined information for ONUCA and ONUSAL; and decided also to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (resolution 47/223).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUSAL (resolution 47/223);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia 1/

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General of 19 February 1992 (S/23613) containing his plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict; and decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months.

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At its forty-seventh session, 191/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $483,961,200 gross ($470,808,500 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993, in addition to the amount of $839,576,200 gross ($833,171,300 net) already appropriated for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) and UNTAC; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion those amounts among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 4, 5 and 8 of the resolution; decided further that the unencumbered balance of $162,345,800 gross ($160,941,000 net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 should be set off against the apportionment among Member States as provided for in paragraph 4 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNTAC at a rate not to exceed $241,841,300 gross ($235,823,600 net) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of ACABQ, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; invited the new Member States listed in the resolution to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined; invited voluntary contributions in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a detailed performance report on the budget of UNTAC, including the planned disposal of the assets of the operation (resolution 47/209).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/209);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

191/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 123):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/733;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/763;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/824;

(d) Resolution 47/209;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

138. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force 1/

By its resolution 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's intention to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire. By its resolution 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison officers to a total of 75 officers. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was subsequently established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 (resolution 743 (1992)), for an initial period of 12 months.

The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were subsequently increased by Security Council resolutions 758 (1992) of 8 June, 761 (1992) of 29 June, 762 (1992) of 30 June, 764 (1992) of 13 July, 769 (1992) of 7 August, 776 (1992) of 14 September, 780 (1992) of 6 October, 781 (1992) of 9 October, 786 (1992) of 10 November, 787 (1992) of 16 November and 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 192/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNPROFOR in full and on time; decided to appropriate to the UNPROFOR Special Account an amount of $10 million authorized with the concurrence of ACABQ, under the terms of resolution 46/187, for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $290,049,500 gross ($288,313,900 net), for the operation of the Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $290,049,500 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $47,064,525 gross ($46,492,334 net) per month for the period from 21 February to 20 September 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force

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192/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 137):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/741;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/778;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/825;

(d) Resolution 47/210;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.46 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

beyond 20 February 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of ACABQ; decided to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session; invited the new Member States listed to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined; invited voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force was administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force" (resolution 47/210).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/210);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

139. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia 9/

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). By its resolution 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, the Council decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate and to authorize the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993.

At its thirteenth plenary session, on 25 September 1992, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/243), to include an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia" in the agenda of its forty-seventh session.

At its forty-seventh session, 193/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ; urged all

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193/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 145):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/607 and A/47/916;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/674;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/734 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 47/41 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.31, 33, 63 and 64;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.76 and 99.

Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNOSOM in full and on time; decided to appropriate to the UNOSOM Special Account a total amount of $109,652,000 gross ($107,912,800 net) for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993 (resolution 47/41 A).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, 193/ the General Assembly noted the unencumbered balance of appropriation remaining in the UNOSOM Special Account; decided to continue to use the Special Account established for UNOSOM in accordance with resolution 47/41 A for UNOSOM II; decided also, as an exceptional measure, pending submission of detailed budget estimates for UNOSOM II, to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $300,000,000 for the operation of UNOSOM II for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1993; decided further to take into account the amount of $300,000,000 appropriated against the full assessments to be levied on Member States upon the approval of the total cost estimates of UNOSOM II; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to assess and apportion the above amount of $300,000,000 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 43/232, as adjusted in resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269 and 46/98, and taking into account the scale of assessments set out in resolution 46/221 and decision 47/45; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly no later than 15 June 1993 detailed cost estimates for UNOSOM II for the entire mandate period through 31 October 1993 and to report on the actual expenditure for the Operation; and invited voluntary contributions to UNOSOM II in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in its resolutions 43/230, 44/192 A and 45/256 (resolution 47/41 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/41 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

140. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations 1/

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (decision 43/455). The item has subsequently been included in the agenda of the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly (see resolutions 44/192 A and 45/258).

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At its forty-seventh session, 194/ the General Assembly decided (a) to establish under the authority of the Secretary-General effective 1 January 1993 a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund as a cash flow mechanism to ensure the rapid response of the Organization to the needs of peace-keeping operations; (b) to authorize the Secretary-General to advance from the Fund such sums as might be necessary to finance: (i) unforeseen and extraordinary expenses relating to peace-keeping operations within the commitment authority established by the Assembly; and (ii) budgetary appropriations, including start-up costs, approved by the Assembly for new, expanded or renewed peace-keeping operations pending the collection of assessed contributions; (c) that the advances authorized in accordance with subparagraph (b) above should be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions were available for those purposes; (d) that the level of the Fund should be $150 million; (e) that Member States' shares of the Fund should remain fixed and should be calculated on the basis of the ad hoc apportionment as set out in resolution 45/247; (f) that the Fund should be financed as follows: (i) by the transfer of the balance of the excess of income over expenditures in the special accounts for UNTAG and UNIIMOG after the credits to Member States had been applied in accordance with resolutions 45/265, 47/206 and 47/207, based on the latest rates of apportionment applied for the two groups; and (ii) by the transfer of whatever portion of the amount of $154,881,112 retained in the General Fund pursuant to resolution 42/216 A is needed for each Member State to reach its fixed share of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund based on the ad hoc apportionment set out in resolution 45/247; (g) that States which became Members of the United Nations following the date of the adoption of the resolution and which did not have a claim to a share in the Fund should contribute to the Fund in accordance with the scale of apportionment for peace-keeping operations in effect on the date of their first assessment for United Nations peace-keeping operations; (h) that all outstanding contributions to UNTAG and/or UNIIMOG at the date of the final liquidation of

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194/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 124):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/1, A/47/277-S/24111, A/47/484, A/47/655 and Corr.1 and A/47/776;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/898 and A/C.5/47/22;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/757;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/832;

(e) Resolutions 47/217 and 47/218;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.4-10, 34, 42, 45, 50, 52 and 63;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

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those accounts should be transferred as receivable assets to the Fund; (i) (i) that the sum referred to in subparagraph (f) (i) above should become credits available to Member States that had paid their assessed contributions in full to UNTAG and/or UNIIMOG upon the liquidation of the Fund; and (ii) that the sum referred to in subparagraph (f) (ii) above should reduce the credits available to Member States in the General Fund by the amounts transferred to the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund and should become credits to Member States which had no unpaid assessed contributions to the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987, upon the liquidation of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund; (j) to address the issue of the imputation of interest income earned in the Fund at the earliest opportunity during its forty-seventh session; (k) that the Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, without prejudice to the funding of the activities of the regular budget; (l) to request the Secretary-General to report on actions taken to implement the resolution at the earliest opportunity during its forty-seventh session (resolution 47/217).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of the appropriations referred to in resolutions 46/233, 46/222 B, 46/240, 46/195 B and 47/41, that: San Marino should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232 and that its contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments; and (b) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments, and that the assessment rate of the Russian Federation should be based on its relevant regular budget assessment rates; and took note of the fact that Czechoslovakia would cease to exist as at 31 December 1992 (resolution 47/218, sect. I). The Assembly also requested the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to call together an open-ended working group of the Committee during the forty-seventh session of the Assembly to examine the placement of Member States in the groups for the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses, with the objective of establishing standard criteria, in order to ensure that that placement was applied in a consistent manner which could be used to allocate Member States to the groups for all future peace-keeping operations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/218, sect. II). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations and concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in the related report of ACABQ; also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States and requested him to keep the matter under review and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; encouraged those Member States which had not yet responded to the questionnaire sent out by the Secretary-General requesting information on military salary scales in effect as at December 1991 to do so as rapidly as possible; noted with concern that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States were not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates for some operations; reaffirmed its request that the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, make payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States; invited the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer, to continue the strengthening and reform of the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, so that they could deal effectively and efficiently with the planning, launching, ongoing management and termination of those operations; reiterated its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time, and encouraged those States which could do so to make voluntary contributions acceptable to the Secretary-General; noted that the reports requested of the Secretary-General on the reserve stock of commonly used equipment and supply items and the use of civilians in peace-keeping operations, in paragraph 13 of resolution 45/258, had not been submitted, and requested that those reports be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and also noted that the report requested of the Secretary-General in paragraph 14 of Assembly resolution 45/258 on a review of the current practices and approaches regarding the calculation of expenditures incurred by the United Nations in the conduct of peace-keeping operations, including the financial arrangements of the Organization with Governments in respect of such calculations, had not yet been submitted, and requested that the report be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/218, sect. III). The Assembly also, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus and the decision of the Security Council as contained in its resolution 796 (1992) and having noted the appeal of the Secretary-General to all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, invited all States Members of the United Nations to respond positively to the appeal of the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (resolution 47/218, sect. IV).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/218);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

141. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until 1971 and thereafter at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second and forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII),

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2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148 and 44/28).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its forty-sixth session, 195/ the General Assembly decided to appoint the following 25 Member States, six from Africa, five from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and the Caribbean and six from Western Europe and other States, as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1992: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1992 and 1993 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of (a) a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1992 and 1993, at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship each in 1992 and 1993, under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; (c) assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1992 and 1993; requested the Secretary-General to consider the relative advantages of using available resources and voluntary contributions on regional, subregional or national courses as against courses organized within the United Nations system; welcomed, in particular, the joint efforts described in the report of the Secretary-General, and undertaken by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and the secretariat of the Programme as well as by the International Court of Justice to publish

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195/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 124):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/610 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/684;

(c) Resolution 46/50;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.39, 40 and 44;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

in a single volume in all official languages of the Organization, and within the existing overall level of appropriations, the summaries of the Judgments and advisory opinions of the Court (1949-1990) as provided by the Registry of the Court, and to update this publication in subsequent years; invited interested States to consider the option of financing the translation and publication of the Judgments of the Court; welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to bring up to date the United Nations Treaty Series and the United Nations Juridical Yearbook; urged all States, and relevant international organizations, whether regional or universal, to make all possible efforts to implement the goals and carry out the activities contemplated in section IV of the programme for the activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law, dealing with the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and contained in the annex to its resolution 45/40; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1992 and 1993 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 46/50).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/50);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (Appointment of States members of the Advisory Committee).

142. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members. The membership of the Committee was as follows: Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, welcomed the results achieved by the Committee during its session held in 1979; adopted the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; unequivocally condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed to States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism; urged all States to cooperate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists; recognized that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the Assembly and the Secretary-General should pay special attention to all situations, including, *inter alia*, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and might endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism and to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/145).

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; re-endorsed the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to the Assembly relating to practical measures of cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/109).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; called upon all States to take all appropriate measures, as recommended by ICAO and as set forth in relevant international conventions, to prevent terrorist attacks against civil aviation transport and other forms of public transport; requested IMO to study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the above recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/61).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly unequivocally condemned as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed; appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to resolution 42/159; urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the resolution (resolution 42/159).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly unequivocally condemned, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed; appealed to all States that had not yet done so, to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to resolution 44/29; urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations,

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including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held; expressed concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights; requested the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 44/29; and also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, as well as on proposals made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (resolution 44/29).

At its forty-sixth session, 196/ the General Assembly, once again unequivocally condemned, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security; deeply deplored the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of those acts on relations of cooperation among States; called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; urged all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular: (a) to prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive

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196/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/654;

(c) Resolution 46/51;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.12-17, 23 and 26;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

acts directed against other States and their citizens; (b) to ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts; (c) to endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis; (d) to cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism; (e) to take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions; appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the resolution; urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they were being held; called upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction; expressed concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights; welcomed the efforts undertaken by ICAO aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air security conventions, and welcomed also the recent adoption of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection; requested the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular IMO, UPU, WTO, IAEA and UNESCO, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures could usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 44/29; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals contained in his report or made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee, and on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism; further requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; considered that nothing in the resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of

Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 46/51 (resolution 46/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/51).

143. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee, to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNITAR and in coordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR, requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, particularly of the progress report prepared by UNITAR, of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments, of the views submitted by States and the report of the Panel of Experts, requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order; and urged Member States to submit their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of progressive development of the relevant principles and norms of international law, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly with a view to making a final decision after taking into account all the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolutions 40/67 and 41/73).

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At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated the basic provisions of its resolutions 40/67 and 41/73 and recommended that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly (resolution 42/149).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, and to include the proposals received in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, respectively; and recommended that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework that would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (resolutions 43/162 and 44/30).

At its forty-sixth session, 197/ the General Assembly considered that the impact on developing countries of the current international economic situation should be examined; decided to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee to develop the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order; and called upon the Secretary-General to request Member States and competent international organizations to formulate their comments, in particular on the principles which they think might be given priority attention by the working group, and to include their comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 46/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/52).

197/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/352 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/685;

(c) Resolution 46/52;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.3, 4, 28-31, 36, 37 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

144. United Nations Decade of International Law

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purpose of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade (resolution 44/23).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade as an integral part of resolution 45/40; invited all international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the Assembly at the forty-sixth session, or, at the latest, the forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the programme; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 45/40).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the programme on the basis of information received from States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme.

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At its forty-seventh session, 198/ the General Assembly adopted the programme for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade as an integral part of resolution 47/32; invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session or, at the latest, its forty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the programme; encouraged States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 47/32).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law" a report on activities reported by the Committee (resolution 47/37).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/32 and 47/37).

145. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

198/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 128):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/384 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/583;

(c) Resolutions 47/32 and 47/37;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.7 and 34-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

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The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-sixth session (decision 46/313) and the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1996, were elected: Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Carlos Calero-Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. James R. Crawford (Australia), Mr. John de Saram (Sri Lanka), Mr. Gudmundur Eriksson (Iceland), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Mr. Kamil E. Idris (Sudan), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Abdul Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czech Republic), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Jiuyong Shi (China), Mr. Alberto Szekely (Mexico), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany), Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile), Mr. Vladlen Vereshetin (Russian Federation), Mr. Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala), Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan), and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-seventh session, [199] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session; expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; took note with appreciation of chapter II of the report of

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[199] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 129):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/47/10);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/584;

(c) Resolution 47/33;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.20-30 and 35;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

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the Commission, entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", which was devoted to the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction; invited States to submit to the Secretary-General, if possible before the forty-fifth session of the Commission, written comments on the report of the Working Group on the question of an international criminal jurisdiction; requested the International Law Commission to continue its work on this question by undertaking the project for the elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court as a matter of priority as from its next session, beginning with an examination of the issues identified in the report of the Working Group and in the debate in the Sixth Committee with a view to drafting a statute on the basis of the report of the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States, and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; endorsed the decision of the Commission not to pursue further, during the present term of office of its members, the consideration of the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations"; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and requested the Commission: (a) to consider thoroughly: (i) the planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics; and (ii) its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, inter alia, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; and (b) to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; took note of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 377 of its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; again drew the attention of Governments to the importance, for the Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urged them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expressed the hope that every effort would continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the

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seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required; requested the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-seventh session of the Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations might circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work; and also recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-eighth session of the Assembly commence on 25 October 1993.

Document: Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/48/10).

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. Of the current membership, 17 were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on 19 October 1988 (decision 43/307), and 19 were elected at its forty-sixth session, on 4 November 1991 (decision 46/309). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

> Argentina,** Austria,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Costa Rica,* Denmark,* Ecuador,** Egypt,* France,* Germany,* Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,* Morocco,* Nigeria,* Poland,** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Singapore,* Slovakia,** Spain,** Sudan,** Thailand,** Togo,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America** and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998.

At its forty-seventh session, 200/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session; took note with particular satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission on the Model Law on International Credit Transfers; recommended that, in view of the current need for uniformity of the law applicable to international credit transfers, all States give due consideration to the enactment of legislation based on the Model Law; took note with particular satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on International Countertrade Transactions; recommended the use of the Legal Guide to parties involved in international countertrade transactions; recommended also that all efforts be made to ensure that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available; noted with satisfaction the entry into force on 1 November 1992 of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules), and requested the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote wider adherence to the Convention; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in this connection, invited Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing, as a contribution to the activities of the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress under the theme "Uniform commercial law in the twenty-first century", held in New York during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission; repeated its

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200/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 131):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/47/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/454;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/586;

(d) Resolution 47/34;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.3-5, 9 and 37;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

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invitation to those States which had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission; requested the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to continue to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups; recommended that the Commission pay special attention to the rationalization of the organization of its work and consider all possibilities for rationalization, in particular the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/34).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/48/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-seventh session, 201/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host

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201/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 134):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/47/26);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/589;

(c) Resolution 47/35;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.33 and 35;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

Country contained in paragraph 55 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and it is hoped that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; welcomed the recent lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and urged the host country to continue to abide by its obligations to the United Nations and the missions accredited to it; noted the establishment by the Committee of a working group to consider problems of financial indebtedness and stressed the importance of efforts undertaken in that regard; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971 (resolution 47/35).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/47/26).

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the

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United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44 and 46/58).

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At its forty-seventh session, 202/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1993: (a) to accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in that context: to continue its consideration of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations; to continue its consideration of the proposal on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; and to consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted to the Special Committee or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1993; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in that context: to consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States; and to consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States already under consideration in the Special Committee or those that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session; and (c) to consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness; and also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work (resolution 47/38).

202/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 133):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/47/33);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/588;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/714;

(d) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993): A/C.5/47/56 (relates also to item 104);

(e) Resolution 47/38;

(f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.12-18, 35 and 37;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.32;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.73 and 95.

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The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 1-19 March 1993. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/48/33).

149. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session", the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-third session the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, noting also that, as reflected in paragraph 25 of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-third session, the Commission had decided to recommend that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention on the subject, believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing jurisdictional immunities of States and their property would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter, recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and recognizing also the importance, for the successful completion of such a convention, of the promotion of general agreement, expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to the special rapporteurs for their contribution to this work; invited States to submit, not later than 1 July 1992, their written comments and observations on the draft articles adopted by the Commission; and decided to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" (resolution 46/55).

At its forty-seventh session, 203/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 to consider: (i) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session; and (ii) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and decided to re-establish the Working Group in the framework of the Sixth Committee at its forty-eighth session to continue consideration of the same issues in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement, on the understanding that two weeks starting from 27 September 1993 would be devoted at the beginning of the forty-eighth session to concentrated work, during at least 10 to 12 meetings, in the Working Group (decision 47/414).

No advance documentation expected.

150. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

The item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

203/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 130):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/326 and Add.1-5;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/585;

(d) Decision 47/414;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.7 and 32;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

At that session, 204/ the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/416).

No advance documentation expected.

151. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique 10/

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993.

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 February 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, to include the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique" in the agenda of its forty-seventh session.

At its forty-seventh session, 205/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed

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204/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 151):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/47/249 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/713;

(c) Decision 47/416;

(d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.38.

(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

205/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 153):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/881/Add.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/896;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/906;

(d) Resolutions 47/224 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.54 and 55;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.97.

contributions to ONUMOZ in full and on time; decided to appropriate a lump sum amount of $140,000,000 for the operation of ONUMOZ for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993, inclusive; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion that amount among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 of 23 December 1992, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 (resolution 46/221 A and decision 47/456); decided further to establish the contributions of the Czech Republic and Slovakia to ONUMOZ in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the Assembly for those Member States at its forty-eighth session; invited voluntary contributions to ONUMOZ in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible but not later than 1 July 1993 revised and detailed cost estimates for ONUMOZ for the entire mandate period; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique" (resolution 47/224 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure a more effective planning of peace-keeping operations and to undertake an urgent review of the current procedures to enable the proper and timely launching of such missions in a cost-effective and efficient manner, and to report thereon to the Assembly at the forty-seventh session; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the format, contents and transparency of information contained in the cost estimates for peace-keeping operations in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as approved by the Assembly (resolution 47/224 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUMOZ (resolution 47/224 A);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 a/	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 a/	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 a/	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 a/	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 a/	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 a/	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 a/	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 a/	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 a/	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 a/	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

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Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 a/	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 b/	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh

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b/ Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria

Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

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Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria

Emergency special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)

A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutierrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
		Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	

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B. Special Political Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martinez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
		Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
		Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
		Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
		Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
		Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
		Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
		Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
		Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

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C. Second Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
		Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
		Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
		Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
		Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)

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D. Third Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul-Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
		Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
		Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	

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E. Fourth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) M. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez-Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

F. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
		Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodriguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Etien Ninov (Bulgaria)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)

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G. Sixth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Victor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
		Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
		Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)

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ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Afghanistan																																															x
Algeria																																						x									
Antigua and Barbuda																																												x			
Australia					x								x				x					x									x					x										x	
Austria																					x								x								x										
Bahamas																																								x							
Bahrain																														x					x				x				x				
Bangladesh																														x									x								
Barbados																								x						x										x							
Belarus																																		x							x						
Belgium																	x									x												x									
Belize																																														x	x
Benin																						x														x					x						x
Bhutan																																	x					x									
Bolivia																					x														x				x					x			
Botswana																																				x						x				x	
Brazil				x										x											x																x				x		
Brunei Darussalam																																												x			
Bulgaria															x			x					x							x									x								
Burkina Faso																																					x			x							
Burundi																				x						x							x					x									
Cameroon																		x										x						x								x					
Canada															x								x										x					x							x		
Cape Verde																																															x
Central African Republic																				x									x																		
Chad																									x						x								x								
Chile																					x			x																							
Colombia																	x										x																				
Comoros																																										x					x
Congo																																					x							x			
Costa Rica																x					x					x								x						x				x			
Côte d'Ivoire																													x														x				
Cuba		x																												x						x			x								
Cyprus																x		x			x						x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x		
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x										x									
Denmark																								x								x											x				
Djibouti																																							x								
Dominican Republic																						x									x										x						
Ecuador									x				x									x			x							x			x								x			x	
Egypt							x																																						x		
El Salvador											x							x															x										x				
Ethiopia										x																	x							x													
Fiji																												x					x								x				x		
Gabon																					x											x								x							x
Gambia																																												x			
Germany																													x		x																
Ghana																x								x				x											x						x		
Greece																x					x					x									x												
Guatemala																				x												x							x								
Guinea																	x						x								x															x	
Guinea-Bissau																																											x				
Guyana																							x					x						x				x									

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Haiti																	x										x		x								x										
Honduras							x																					x																	x	x	
Hungary																					x					x									x												
Iceland																		x				x					x							x					x								
India											x																																				
Indonesia													x											x								x				x									x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x																					x			
Iraq						x															x				x																			x			
Ireland																																															x
Israel								x																																							
Italy											x																												x							x	
Jamaica																									x												x										
Japan															x											x					x																
Jordan																	x					x		x																		x					
Kenya																									x								x							x							
Kuwait																				x																	x							x			x
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x																									
Lebanon																							x						x									x							x		
Lesotho																																x		x						x							x
Liberia																																						x									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x						x				x				x		x				x
Luxembourg										x														x																				x			
Madagascar																	x															x															
Malawi																								x											x												
Malaysia																				x																			x		x					x	
Mali																																					x										
Malta																									x															x			x				
Mauritania																						x					x															x					
Mauritius																									x										x										x		
Mexico		x	x					x								x													x							x											
Mongolia																								x						x					x							x					
Morocco														x						x																x			x					x			
Mozambique																														x											x				x		
Myanmar									x					x																																x	
Nepal													x									x			x				x									x					x				
Netherlands													x			x												x				x										x					
New Zealand																											x																				
Nicaragua																						x							x		x						x					x					x
Niger																x																			x												
Nigeria																								x																							
Norway																														x														x			
Oman																															x				x						x					x	
Pakistan				x									x		x																			x		x		x		x							
Panama															x									x							x			x		x											
Papua New Guinea																																		x		x								x			
Paraguay												x								x							x															x					
Peru																							x			x				x		x															
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x								x			x							x
Poland			x																	x													x											x			
Portugal																																											x				
Qatar																																x				x			x							x	
Romania														x			x												x						x				x								

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Rwanda																					x						x									x					x				x		
Saint Lucia																																													x		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																										x					
Sao Tome and Principe																																											x				
Senegal																					x				x					x			x		x					x					x		
Seychelles																																				x											
Sierra Leone																				x						x						x						x			x						
Singapore																																		x				x				x					
Somalia																		x																x							x						
South Africa	x													x																																	
Spain												x								x								x					x														
Sri Lanka												x																x														x					x
Sudan															x							x				x					x							x						x			
Suriname																																									x						x
Swaziland																																						x					x				
Sweden														x									x													x					x						
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x															x					
Thailand																																			x								x				
Togo																							x											x		x			x			x				x	
Trinidad and Tobago																					x												x														
Tunisia												x																x		x					x					x		x				x	
Turkey														x				x													x			x			x				x						x
Uganda																							x					x									x										
Ukraine																									x											x										x	
United Arab Emirates																												x																	x		
United Republic of Tanzania																						x									x												x			x	
Uruguay													x																																		
Vanuatu																																											x				
Venezuela	x					x									x											x												x									
Yemen																										x						x		x			x		x	x							x
Yugoslavia							x																	x																			x		x		
Zaire																					x									x					x											x	
Zambia																										x			x								x										
Zimbabwe																																			x								x			

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Algeria																							x	x																			x	x					
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x															x	x						
Australia	x	x									x	x																x	x											x	x								
Austria																												x	x																	x	x		
Bangladesh																																		x	x														
Belarus																													x	x																			
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x																						
Benin																															x	x																	
Bolivia																			x	x													x	x															
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x																				x	x				x	x
Bulgaria																					x	x																			x	x							
Burkina Faso																																							x	x									
Burundi																									x	x																							
Cameroon																													x	x																			
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x									x	x											x	x				
Cape Verde																																															x	x	
Chile							x	x								x	x																																
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x																			x	x				
Congo																																									x	x							
Costa Rica																													x	x																			
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x																									x	x			
Cuba				x	x						x	x																																	x	x			
Czechoslovakia																			x														x	x															
Denmark								x	x													x	x																	x	x								
Djibouti																																																x	x
Ecuador					x	x									x	x																														x	x		
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x																						x	x									
Ethiopia																						x	x																					x	x				
Finland																								x	x																			x	x				
Gabon																																	x	x															
Germany																																x	x		x	x						x	x						
Ghana																	x	x																							x	x							
Greece							x	x																																									
Guinea																											x	x																					
Guyana																														x	x						x	x											
Hungary																							x	x																							x	x	
India					x	x																x	x				x	x				x	x						x	x						x	x		
Indonesia																												x	x																				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																																						
Iraq												x	x																x	x																			
Ireland																	x																			x	x												
Italy														x	x											x	x			x	x											x	x						
Jamaica																																		x	x														
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x			x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x	
Jordan																				x	x																x	x											
Kenya																												x	x																				
Kuwait																																	x	x															
Lebanon								x	x																																								
Liberia																x																																	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																															x	x																	
Madagascar																																								x	x								
Malaysia																				x																								x	x				
Mali																																																	

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ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																																
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Mauritania																													x	x																			
Mauritius																																	x	x															
Mexico	x																																		x	x													
Morocco																		x	x																												x	x	
Nepal																								x	x																		x	x					
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x																		x										
New Zealand									x	x											x																											x	x
Nicaragua																									x	x												x	x										
Niger																																			x	x												
Nigeria																					x	x												x	x														
Norway				x	x													x	x															x	x														
Pakistan							x	x															x	x							x	x						x	x										x	x
Panama													x	x													x	x			x	x				x	x												
Paraguay																							x	x																									
Peru										x	x																	x	x										x	x									
Philippines												x						x																	x	x													
Poland	x	x													x										x	x											x	x											
Portugal																																		x	x													
Romania																	x														x	x													x	x			
Senegal																							x	x																			x	x					
Sierra Leone																									x	x																							
Somalia																										x	x																						
Spain																								x	x											x	x													x
Sri Lanka															x	x																																	
Sudan																											x	x																					
Sweden												x	x																	x	x																	
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x																							
Thailand																																							x	x								
Togo																																					x	x											
Trinidad and Tobago																																							x	x								
Tunisia														x	x																				x	x													
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x																																	
Uganda																					x															x	x												
Ukraine			x	x																																			x	x									
United Arab Emirates																																								x	x							
United Republic of Tanzania																														x	x																		
Uruguay																				x	x																												
Venezuela																	x	x														x	x									x	x						x	x	
Yemen																																													x	x			
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x	x															x	x					
Zaire																																					x	x								x	x			
Zambia																								x	x										x	x								x						
Zimbabwe																																						x	x								x	x		

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Afghanistan														x	x	x															x	x	x																	
Algeria																			x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x			
Angola																																															x	x	x	
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Austria																		x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x		
Bahamas																																			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x
Bahrain																																												x	x	x			
Bangladesh																															x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x	
Barbados																																		x	x	x													
Belarus		x	x	x																																x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Belize																																								x	x	x					
Benin																			x	x	x															x	x	x									x	x	x	
Bhutan																																																x	x	x
Bolivia																										x	x	x		x	x	x									x	x	x						
Botswana																																					x	x	x						x	x	x		
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			
Burkina Faso																						x	x	x							x	x	x											x	x	x			
Burundi																										x	x	x							x	x	x												
Cameroon																			x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x				
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic																																x	x	x														
Chad																						x	x	x																								
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x		
China a/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Colombia	x																x	x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Congo																						x	x	x					x	x	x							x	x	x									
Costa Rica													x	x	x																								x	x	x								
Côte d'Ivoire																													x	x	x																		
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x
Cyprus																																		x	x	x													
Czechoslovakia	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x												x	x	x				
Djibouti																																						x	x	x	x	x	x							
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x													x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																					x	x	x														
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x			
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																	x	x	x										x	x	x							
El Salvador																x	x	x																																
Ethiopia																x	x	x											x	x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x	
Fiji																													x	x						x	x	x												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Gabon																				x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x
Germany																													x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Ghana																									x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x					
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x					
Guatemala																						x	x	x					x	x																				

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a/ By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, decided:

> "... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Guinea																													x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Haiti																										x	x	x												x	x	x								
Hungary																										x	x	x					x	x	x															
Iceland																																								x	x	x								
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x			
Iraq																			x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				
Ireland																							x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x					
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Jordan																x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x				
Kenya																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x				
Kuwait																						x	x	x																							x	x	x	
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x										
Lesotho																																	x	x	x								x	x	x					
Liberia																													x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x
Luxembourg																				x	x	x																x	x	x										
Madagascar																										x	x	x																			x	x	x	
Malawi																																			x	x	x													
Malaysia																										x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		
Mali																												x	x	x							x	x	x											
Malta																																	x	x	x															
Mauritania																																x	x	x																
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x
Mongolia																												x	x	x																				
Morocco																					x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Mozambique																																									x	x	x							
Nepal																																			x	x	x													
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Nicaragua																																				x	x	x						x	x	x				
Niger																										x	x	x																x	x	x				
Nigeria																															x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Oman																																										x	x	x						
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x			
Panama																					x	x	x																		x	x	x							
Papua New Guinea																																							x	x	x									
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x		
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x	
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Portugal																															x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
Qatar																																					x	x	x											
Republic of Korea																																																x	x	x
Romania																				x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Saint Lucia																																					x	x	x											
Saudi Arabia																																						x	x	x			x	x	x					
Senegal																	x	x	x										x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x								
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x	x	x	x							
Somalia																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Spain														x	x	x												x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x

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ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x						
Suriname																																						x	x	x							x	x	x	
Swaziland																																					x	x	x								x	x	x	
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x						x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
Syrian Arab Republic																																x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x		
Thailand																													x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				
Togo																															x	x	x													x	x	x		
Trinidad and Tobago																												x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x		
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									
Ukraine	x																															x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x
United Arab Emirates																																	x	x	x															
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x															
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x																x	x	x						
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Yemen																													x	x	x	x																		
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Zaire																										x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia																													x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x				
Zimbabwe																																								x	x	x								

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																																
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Afghanistan		x																																															
Albania											x																																						
Algeria																		x																															
Angola																																x																	
Antigua and Barbuda																																					x												
Argentina	x																																																
Armenia																																																x	
Australia	x																																																
Austria											x																																						
Azerbaijan																																																x	
Bahamas																													x																				
Bahrain																											x																						
Bangladesh																														x																			
Barbados																						x																											
Belarus	x																																																
Belgium	x																																																
Belize																																					x												
Benin																x																																	
Bhutan																											x																						
Bolivia	x																																																
Bosnia and Herzegovina																																																x	
Botswana																						x																											
Brazil	x																																																
Brunei Darussalam																																								x									
Bulgaria											x																																						
Burkina Faso																x																																	
Burundi																		x																															
Cambodia											x																																						
Cameroon																x																																	
Canada	x																																																
Cape Verde																															x																		
Central African Republic																x																																	
Chad																x																																	
Chile	x																																																
China	x																																																
Colombia	x																																																
Comoros																															x																		
Congo																x																																	
Costa Rica	x																																																
Côte d'Ivoire																x																																	
Croatia																																																x	
Cuba	x																																																
Cyprus																x																																	
Czech Republic a/																																																	x
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																																															x		
Denmark	x																																																
Djibouti																																	x																
Dominica																																		x															
Dominican Republic	x																																																
Ecuador	x																																																
Egypt	x																																																

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a/ Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia applied for membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States.

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																															
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
El Salvador	x																																																
Equatorial Guinea																								x																									
Eritrea																																																	x
Estonia																																															x		
Ethiopia	x																																																
Fiji																										x																							
Finland											x																																						
France	x																																																
Gabon																x																																	
Gambia																					x																												
Georgia																																																x	
Germany																													x																				
Ghana													x																																				
Greece	x																																																
Grenada																														x																			
Guatemala	x																																																
Guinea														x																																			
Guinea-Bissau																														x																			
Guyana																						x																											
Haiti	x																																																
Honduras	x																																																
Hungary											x																																						
Iceland		x																																															
India	x																																																
Indonesia						x																																											
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x																																																
Iraq	x																																																
Ireland											x																																						
Israel					x																																												
Italy											x																																						
Jamaica																		x																															
Japan												x																																					
Jordan											x																																						
Kazakhstan																																																x	
Kenya																			x																														
Kuwait																			x																														
Kyrgyzstan																																																x	
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																																						
Latvia																																															x		
Lebanon	x																																																
Lesotho																						x																											
Liberia	x																																																
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																																						
Liechtenstein																																														x			
Lithuania																																															x		
Luxembourg	x																																																
Madagascar																x																																	
Malawi																				x																													
Malaysia													x																																				
Maldives																					x																												
Mali																x																																	
Malta																				x																													
Marshall Islands																																															x		

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																																
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Micronesia (Federated States of)																																															x		
Monaco																																																	x
Mongolia																	x																																
Morocco												x																																					
Mozambique																															x																		
Myanmar				x																																													
Namibia																																														x			
Nepal											x																																						
Netherlands	x																																																
New Zealand	x																																																
Nicaragua	x																																																
Niger																x																																	
Nigeria																x																																	
Norway	x																																																
Oman																											x																						
Pakistan			x																																														
Panama	x																																																
Papua New Guinea																															x																		
Paraguay	x																																																
Peru	x																																																
Philippines	x																																																
Poland	x																																																
Portugal											x																																						
Qatar																											x																						
Republic of Korea																																															x		
Republic of Moldova																																																x	
Romania											x																																						
Russian Federation	x																																																
Rwanda																		x																															
Saint Kitts and Nevis																																							x										
Saint Lucia																																			x														
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																				x													
Samoa																																x																	
San Marino																																																x	
Sao Tome and Principe																															x																		
Saudi Arabia	x																																																
Senegal																x																																	
Seychelles																																x																	
Sierra Leone																	x																																
Singapore																					x																												
Slovakia a/																																																	x
Slovenia																																																x	
Solomon Islands																																		x															
Somalia																x																																	
South Africa	x																																																
Spain											x																																						
Sri Lanka											x																																						
Sudan												x																																					
Suriname																															x																		
Swaziland																								x																									
Sweden		x																																															
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																																
Tajikistan																																																x	
Thailand		x																																															

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																																
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia b/																																																	x
Togo																x																																	
Trinidad and Tobago																		x																															
Tunisia												x																																					
Turkey	x																																																
Turkmenistan																																																x	
Uganda																		x																															
Ukraine	x																																																
United Arab Emirates																												x																					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																																
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																																
United States of America	x																																																
Uruguay	x																																																
Uzbekistan																																																x	
Vanuatu																																					x												
Venezuela	x																																																
Viet Nam																																	x																
Yemen			x																																														
Yugoslavia	x																																																
Zaire																x																																	
Zambia																				x																													
Zimbabwe																																				x													

b/ At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	Item in the present document
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	78
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	85
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	39
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	141
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Commission against Apartheid in Sports	38
Commission on Human Settlements	92 (g)
Commission on Sustainable Development	100
Committee against Torture	115 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (c)
Committee of the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (g)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	115 (a)
Committee on Information	88
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	147
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	112

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Organ	Item in the present document
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	108
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	35
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	84
Committee on the Rights of the Child	115 (a)
Conference on Disarmament	71
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	71
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	95 (a)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (a)
Human Rights Committee	115 (a)
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	38
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee	100 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Court of Justice	15 (c)
International Law Commission	145
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)
Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	47
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against Apartheid	38
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	87

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Organ	Item in the present document
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	148
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	86
Trade and Development Board	92 (a)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	146
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	131
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	83
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	85
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